

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:47:30 ON 13 MAY 2005)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:03 ON 13 MAY 2005  
L1 1 US20040225010/PN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:48:27 ON 13 MAY 2005

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:28 ON 13 MAY 2005  
L2 TRA L1 1- RN : 4 TERMS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:48:29 ON 13 MAY 2005  
L3 4 SEA L2

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:48:30 ON 13 MAY 2005  
L4 1 US20040225010/PN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:50 ON 13 MAY 2005

=> b hcap

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 May 2005 VOL 142 ISS 21  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 May 2005 (20050512/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all 11 tot

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:964837 HCAPLUS  
DN 141:374732  
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2004  
TI 24-Epibrassinolide for decreasing cholesterol level in blood  
IN Khripach, Vladimir; Altsivanovich, Konstantin; Zhabinskii, Vladimir;  
Samusevich, Mikhail  
PA Mikonik Technologies, Ltd, Belarus; Drebsk Comptech, Inc.  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DT Patent  
LA English  
IC ICM A61K031-365  
INCL 514450000  
CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)  
Section cross-reference(s): 11, 18, 63  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 2004225010 A1 20041111 US 2004-710613 20040723 <--  
 PRAI US 2004-710613 20040723

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2004225010	ICM	A61K031-365
	INCL	514450000
US 2004225010	NCL	514/450.000
	ECLA	A61K031/365
<--		
AB	The invention discloses a method for improving blood cholesterol and its conjugates levels in a mammal, which is based on the administration of steroid plant hormone 24-epibrassinolide.	
ST	epibrassinolide blood cholesterol plant hormone	
IT	Glycerides, biological studies RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (blood; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems (capsules; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Diet (cholesterol-enriched; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems (emulsions, aqueous; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Lipoproteins RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (high-d.; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Lipoproteins RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (low-d.; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems Hypercholesterolemia Hypolipemic agents Nutrition, animal (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Natural products, pharmaceutical RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses) (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems (powders; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems (solns.; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Diet (supplements; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems (suspensions; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	Drug delivery systems (tablets; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, biological studies RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (blood; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	1406-18-4, Vitamin E 11103-57-4, Vitamin A RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	
IT	78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses) (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)	

&gt; b reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:49:21 ON 13 MAY 2005  
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 12 MAY 2005 HIGHEST RN 850400-93-0  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 12 MAY 2005 HIGHEST RN 850400-93-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
\* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
\* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

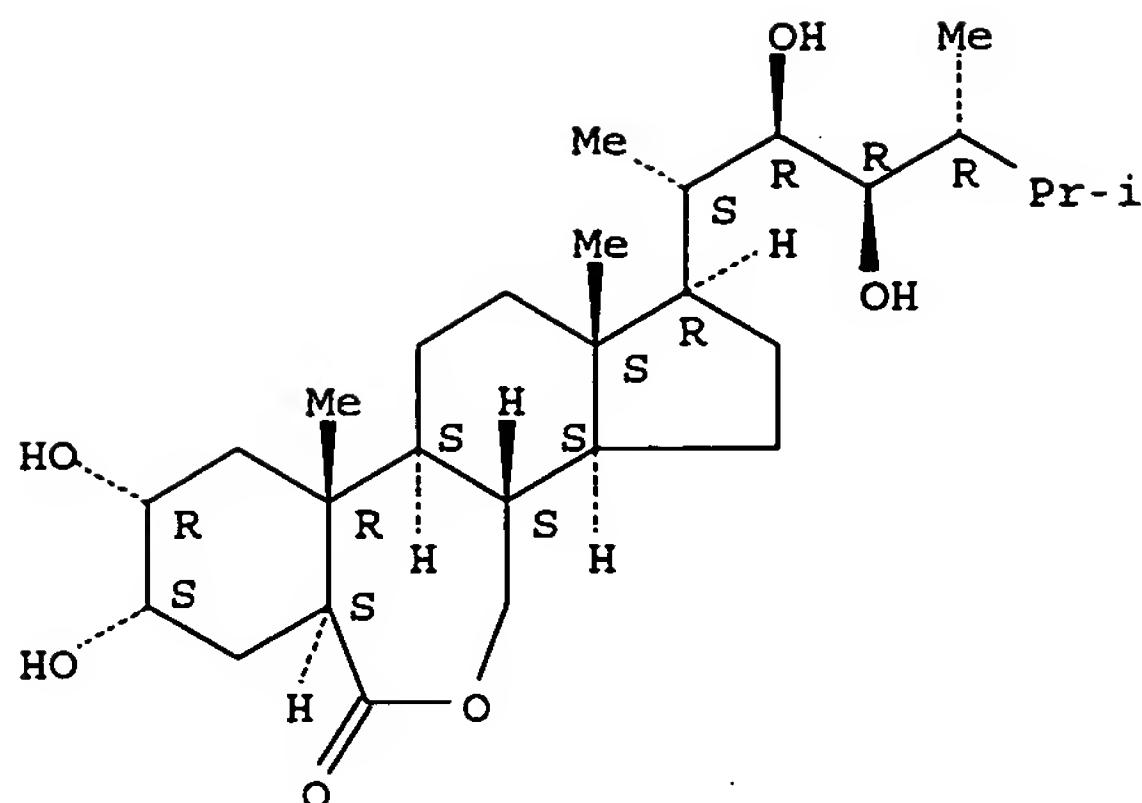
Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> d ide 13 tot

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
RN 78821-43-9 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22R,23R)-  
OTHER NAMES:  
CN 24(R)-Epibrassinolide  
CN 24-epi-Brassinolide  
CN 24-Epibrassinolide  
CN 24-epibrassinolide  
CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-(2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl)hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, [1R-[1 $\alpha$ (1S\*,2R\*,3R\*,4R\*),3a $\beta$ ,3b $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,9 $\beta$ ,10a $\alpha$ ,10b $\beta$ ,12a $\alpha$ ]-  
CN B 1105  
CN BP 55  
CN Epibrassinolide  
CN Epibrassinolide R  
CN Epin  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
DR 126721-49-1  
MF C28 H48 O6  
CI COM  
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CSCHEM, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



## \*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

313 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 313 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 11103-57-4 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Vitamin A (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## OTHER NAMES:

CN Chocola A

CN Hydrovit A

CN LPK

CN Microvit A

CN Provitamin A

CN Rovimix A 500

DR 1341-18-0, 1406-67-3, 53637-36-8

MF Unspecified

CI COM, MAN

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: EINECS\*\*, NDSL\*\*, TSCA\*\*

(\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

## \*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

16471 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

516 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

16478 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 1406-18-4 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Vitamin E (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## OTHER NAMES:

CN Aquasol E

CN Covitol F 1300

CN E-Mix 40

CN E-Mix 70L

CN Erevit forte

CN Evion

CN Fujimix E 20N

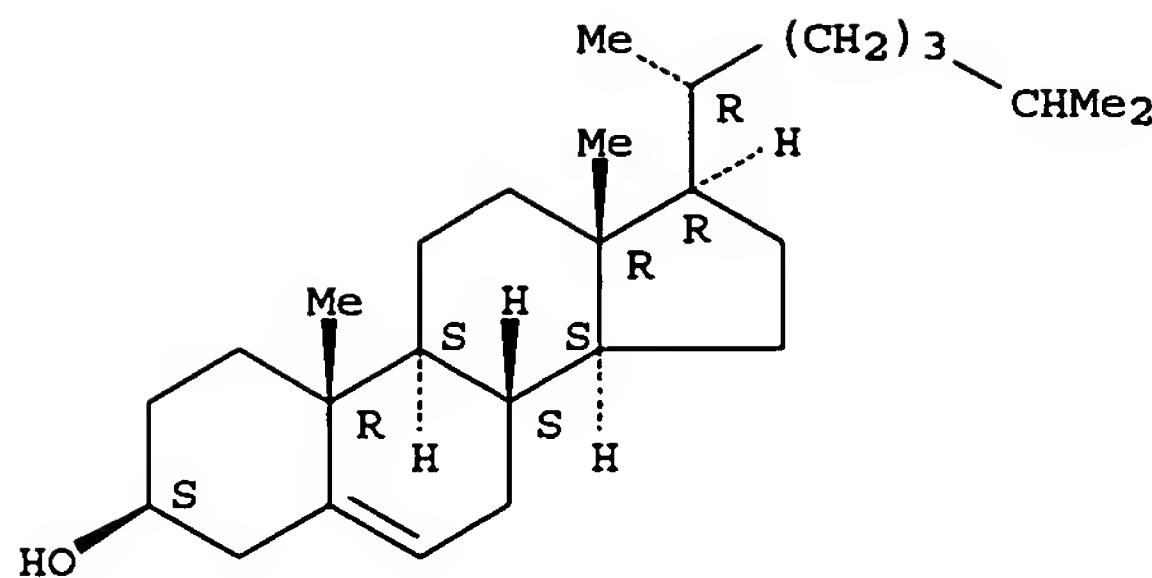
CN Hydrovit E forte

CN Irganox E 217  
 CN Irganox E 218  
 CN Juvela E  
 CN Juvela Food 500  
 CN MDE 6000  
 CN Palmvitee  
 CN Riken E Oil 100  
 CN Rocavit E  
 CN Rontex 201  
 CN Sunactive VE 202  
 CN Sunactive VE 720  
 DR 11105-14-9  
 MF Unspecified  
 CI COM, MAN  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DIOGENES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
 20698 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 317 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 20719 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 57-88-5 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN Cholesterol (8CI)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (-)-Cholesterol  
 CN  $\Delta$ 5-Cholesten-3 $\beta$ -ol  
 CN 3 $\beta$ -Hydroxycholest-5-ene  
 CN 5:6-Cholesten-3 $\beta$ -ol  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3 $\beta$ -ol  
 CN Cholesterin  
 CN Cholesteryl alcohol  
 CN Dythol  
 CN Lidinit  
 CN Lidinite  
 CN NSC 8798  
 CN Provitamin D  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 849593-11-9, 732297-95-9, 793670-51-6, 80356-14-5, 80356-33-8,  
 209124-38-9, 218965-24-3, 262418-13-3, 378185-03-6, 676322-57-9  
 MF C27 H46 O  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM\*, DIOGENES, DIPPR\*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN\*, HODOC\*, HSDB\*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM\*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS\*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)  
 Other Sources: DSL\*\*, EINECS\*\*, TSCA\*\*  
 (\*\*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

108675 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 9623 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 108766 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)  
 15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> b wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:49:27 ON 13 MAY 2005  
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 MAY 2005 <20050512/UP>  
 MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200530 <200530/DW>  
 DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,  
 PLEASE VISIT:  
[<<<](http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf)

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[<<<](http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/)

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 GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:  
[<<<](http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/)

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 DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX  
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=> d all 14 tot

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN  
 AN 2004-803987 [79] WPIX  
 DNC C2004-280601  
 TI Composition useful for decreasing cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and  
 increasing high-density lipoprotein comprises 24-epibrassinolide.  
 DC B01 D13  
 IN ALTSIVANOVICH, K; KHRIPACH, V; SAMUSEVICH, M; ZHABINSKII, V  
 PA (DREB-N) DREBSK COMPTech INC; (MIKO-N) MIKONIK TECHNOLOGIES LTD  
 CYC 1  
 PI US 2004225010 A1 20041111 (200479)\* 6 A61K031-365 <--  
 ADT US 2004225010 A1 US 2004-710613 20040723

PRAI US 2004-710613 20040723

IC ICM A61K031-365

AB US2004225010 A UPAB: 20041208

NOVELTY - A pharmaceutical composition comprises 24-epibrassinolide (EBI).

ACTIVITY - Cardiant; Cardiovascular-Gen.; Antiarteriosclerotic.

White rats initially fed with a standard food and drink diet were tested for decrease in cholesterol level in the blood serum.

24-Epibrassinolide (EBI) (test) was administered intra-gastrularly as a water solution at 0.2, 2, 20 and 200  $\mu$ g/kg for 36 weeks. Another group was administered with equivalent amount of placebo (control). The results for test showed cholesterol levels of 62.17 plus or minus 5.54 (at 0.2  $\mu$ g/kg), 57.81 plus or minus 6.34 (at 2  $\mu$ g/kg), 54.25 plus or minus 3.17 (at 20  $\mu$ g/kg), and 51.08 plus or minus 5.15 (preferably 200  $\mu$ g/kg) respectively whereas the control showed cholesterol level of 68.11 plus or minus 4.75. The results showed that the test reduced total cholesterol in rats under normal diet in a dose-dependent mode as compared to the control.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As food supplement incorporated into food material; for decreasing cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and triglyceride levels; for increasing high-density lipoprotein, vitamin E and vitamin A levels in blood under cholesterol-enriched and normal diet (claimed); and also in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia, cardiovascular diseases such as atherosclerosis, normocholesterolemia and coronary heart disease in mammals.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is a potent anti-arteriosclerotic agent that lowers cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and triglyceride levels and increases high-density lipoprotein, vitamin E and vitamin A levels without having negative consequences on health of patients; and can be easily prepared.

Dwg. 0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B06-A03; B14-F01; B14-F01E; B14-F02; B14-F06; B14-F07; D03-H01T2

=> b home

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:49:43 ON 13 MAY 2005

=>

=> b reg  
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:20:51 ON 13 MAY 2005  
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 12 MAY 2005 HIGHEST RN 850400-93-0  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 12 MAY 2005 HIGHEST RN 850400-93-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

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conducting SmartSELECT searches.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
\* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
\* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

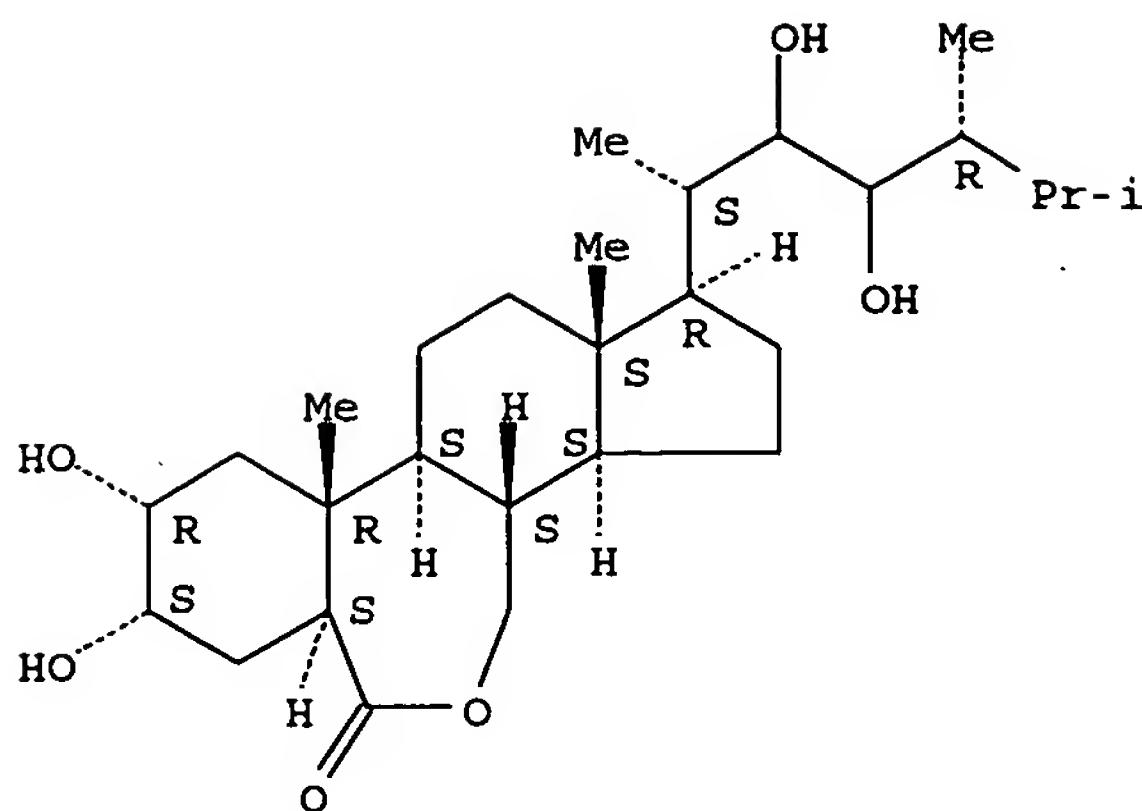
Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more  
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer  
to the file summary sheet on the web at:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> d ide l11 tot

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
RN 267221-93-2 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 30 May 2000  
CN 6H-Benz [c] indeno[5,4-e] oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-  
trimethylhexyl] hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-,  
(1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
FS STEREOSEARCH  
MF C28 H48 O6  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 259104-16-0 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 2000

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aR,8R,9S,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2,3,5-Tri-epi-brassinolide

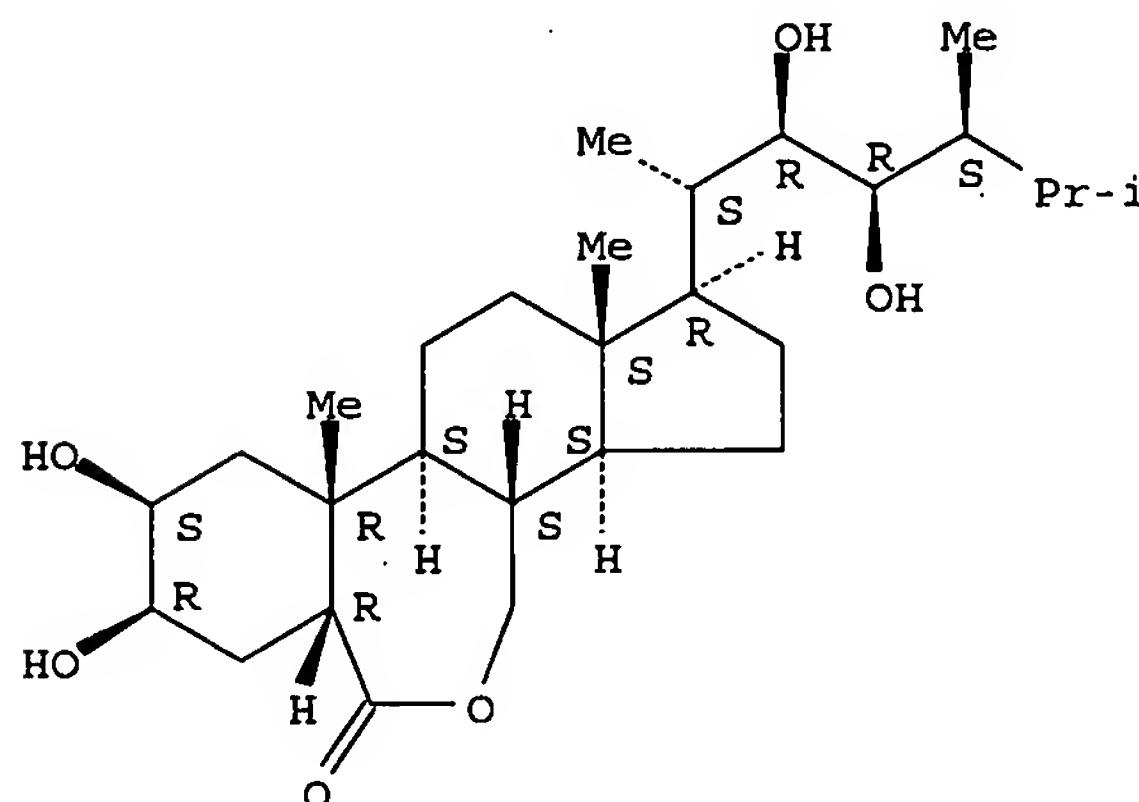
FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C28 H48 O6

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.

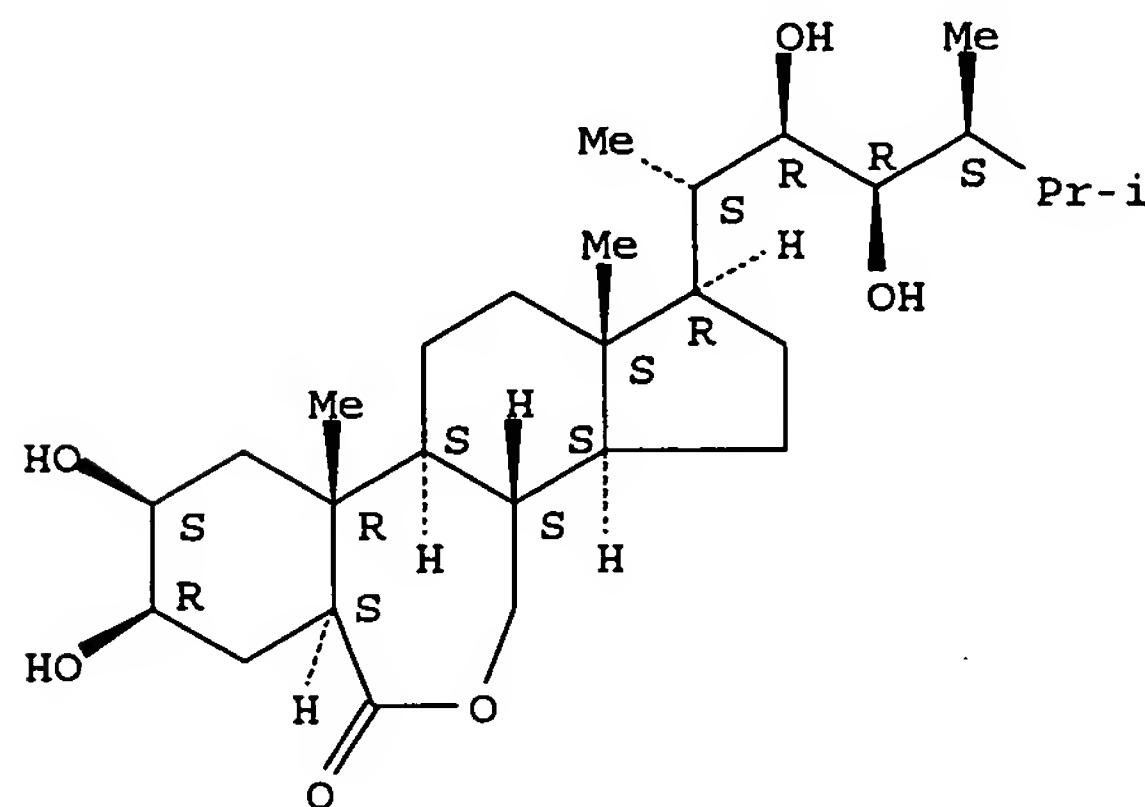


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 220401-55-8 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 1999  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8R,9S,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 2,3-Di-epi-brassinolide  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.

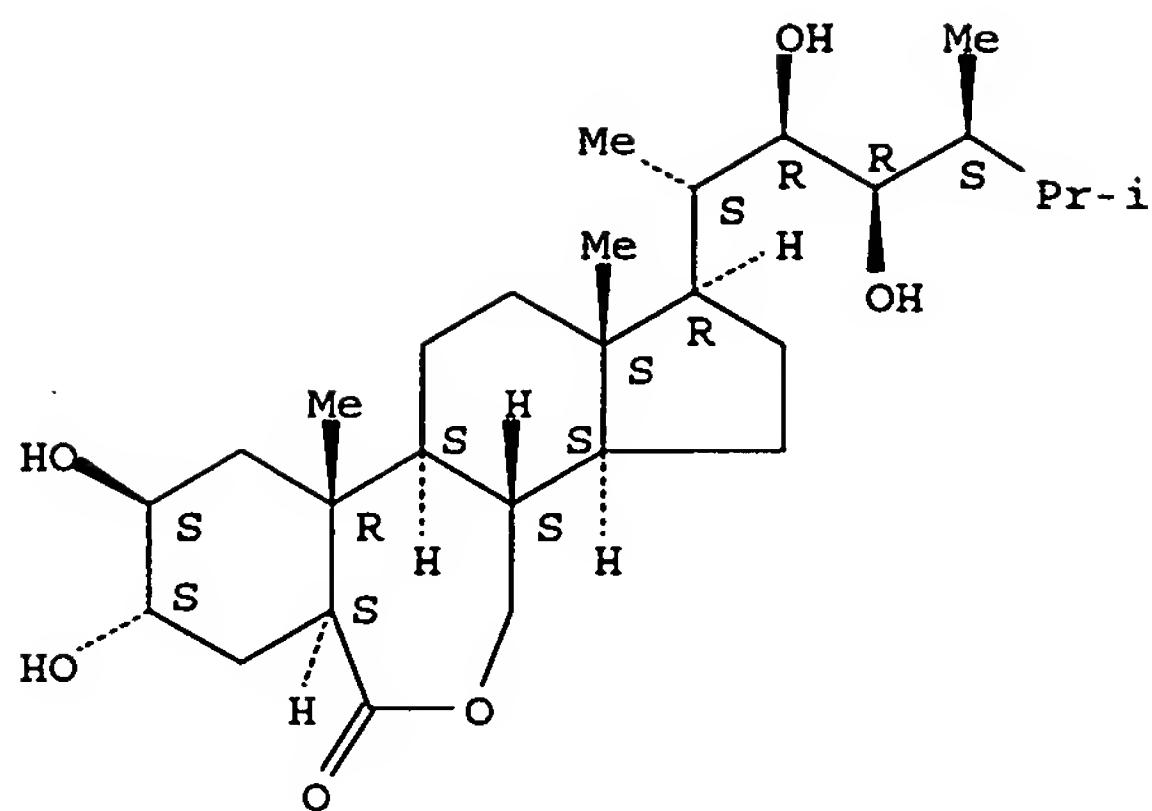


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 220401-52-5 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 11 Mar 1999  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9S,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 2-epi-Brassinolide  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN . 218623-69-9 REGISTRY

ED    Entered STN: 29 Jan 1999  
CN    6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aR,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

**OTHER NAMES:**

### CN 5-epi-Brassinolide

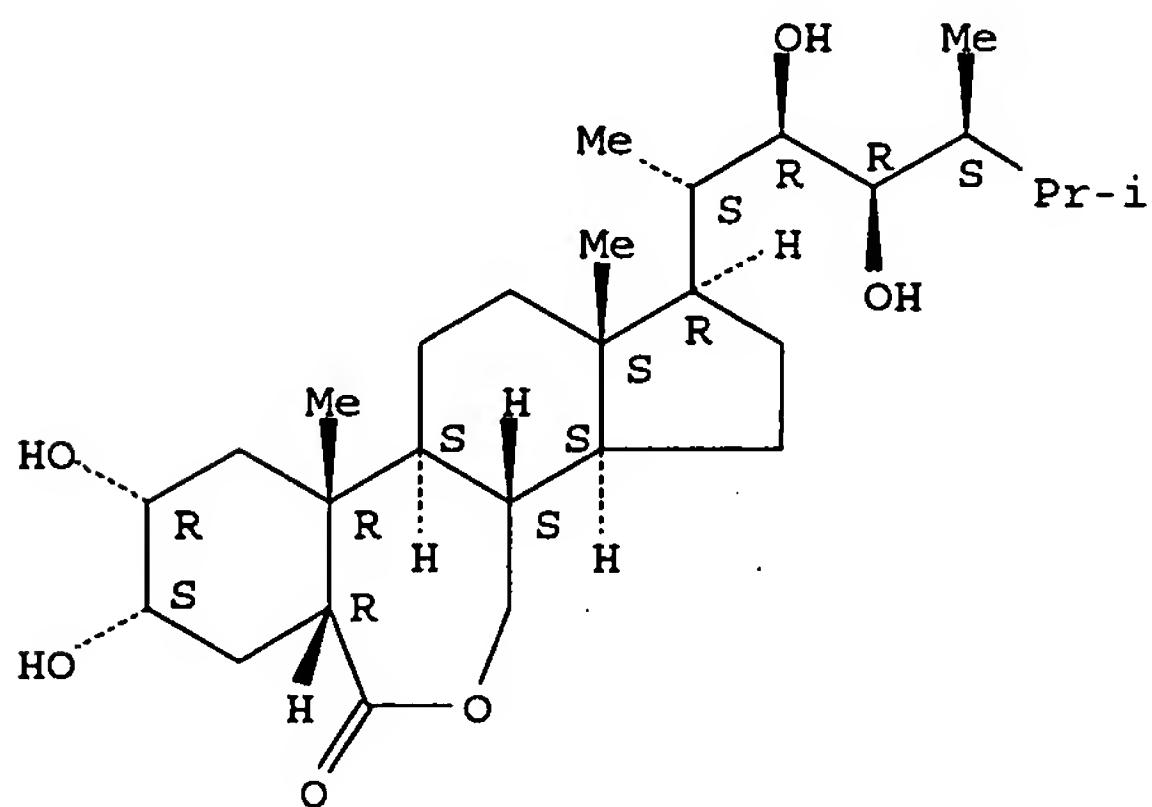
**FS STEREOSEARCH**

MF C28 H48 06

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

## Absolute stereochemistry.

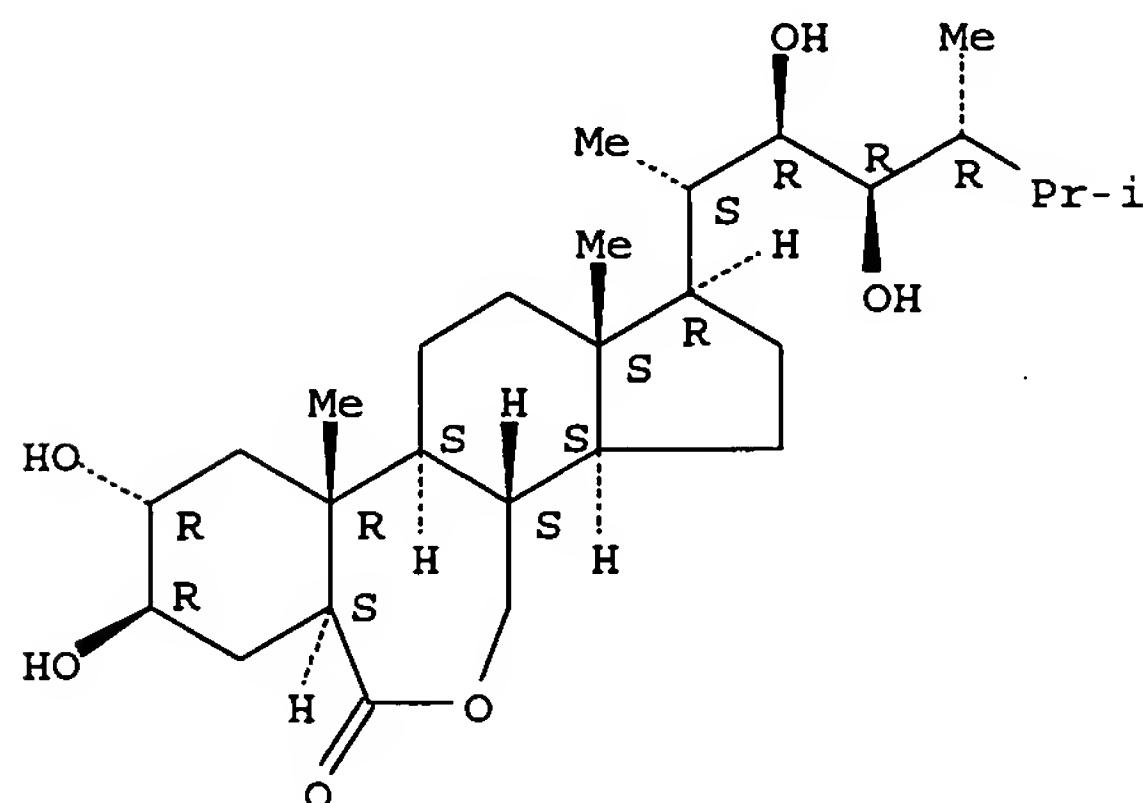


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 163514-19-0 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 06 Jun 1995  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8R,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22R,23R)-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 3,24-Diepibrassinolide  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

Absolute stereochemistry.

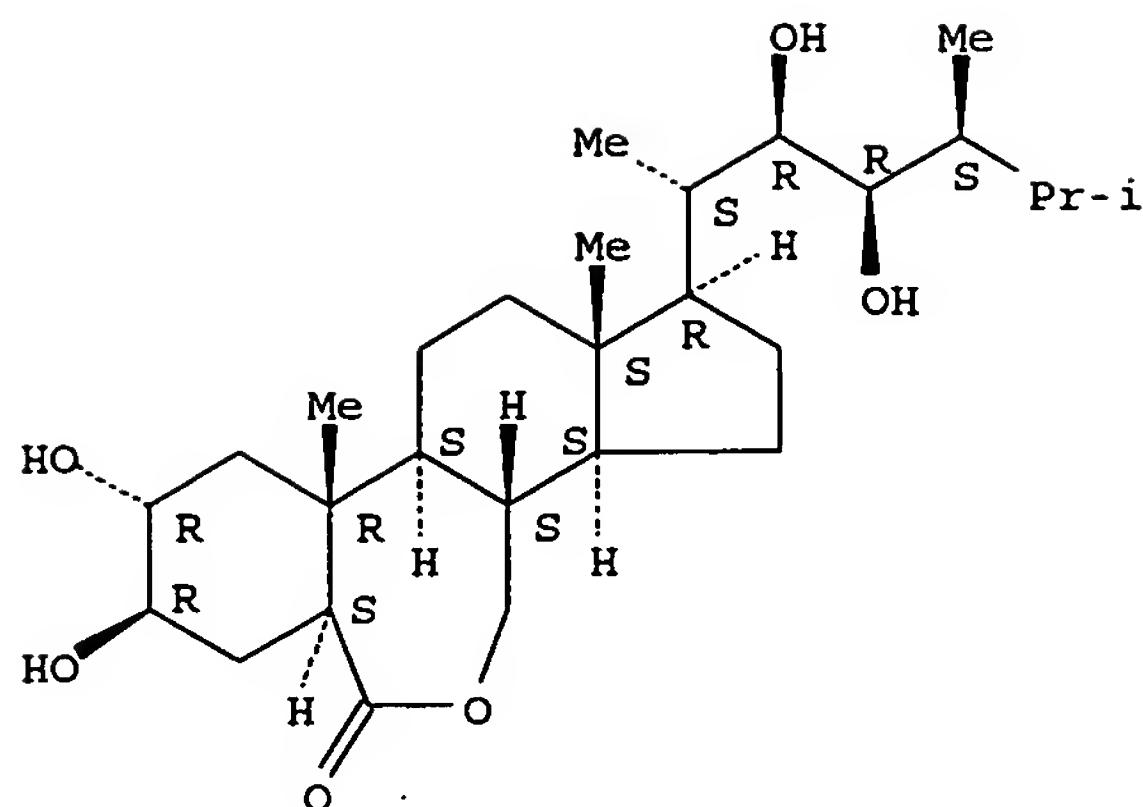


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 140923-40-6 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 01 May 1992  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8R,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one deriv.  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22R,23R,24S)-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 3-Epibrassinolide  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 135559-12-5 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Aug 1991

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2S,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one deriv.

CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22S,23R)-

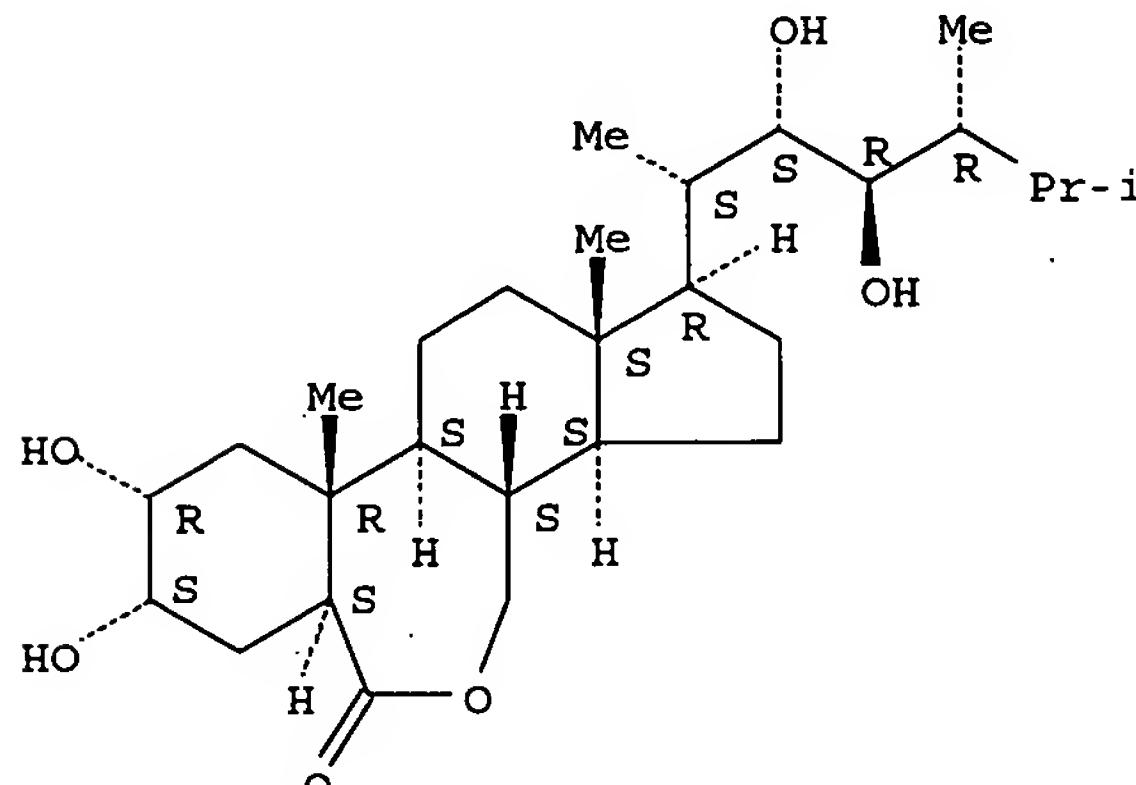
FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C28 H48 O6

SR CA

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMINFORMRX  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



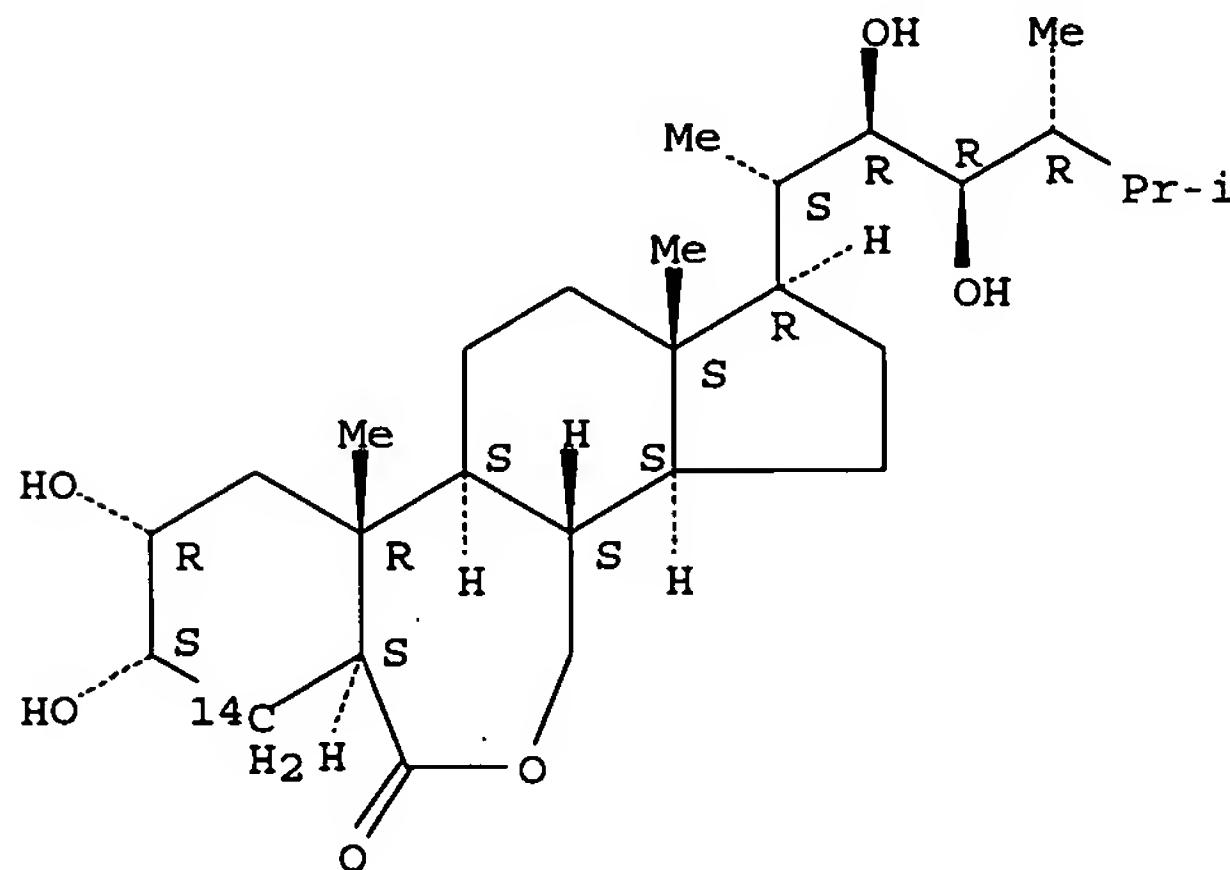
\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

## 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 128134-34-9 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 13 Jul 1990  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one-7-14C, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one-4-14C deriv.  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one-4-14C, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22R,23R)-  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

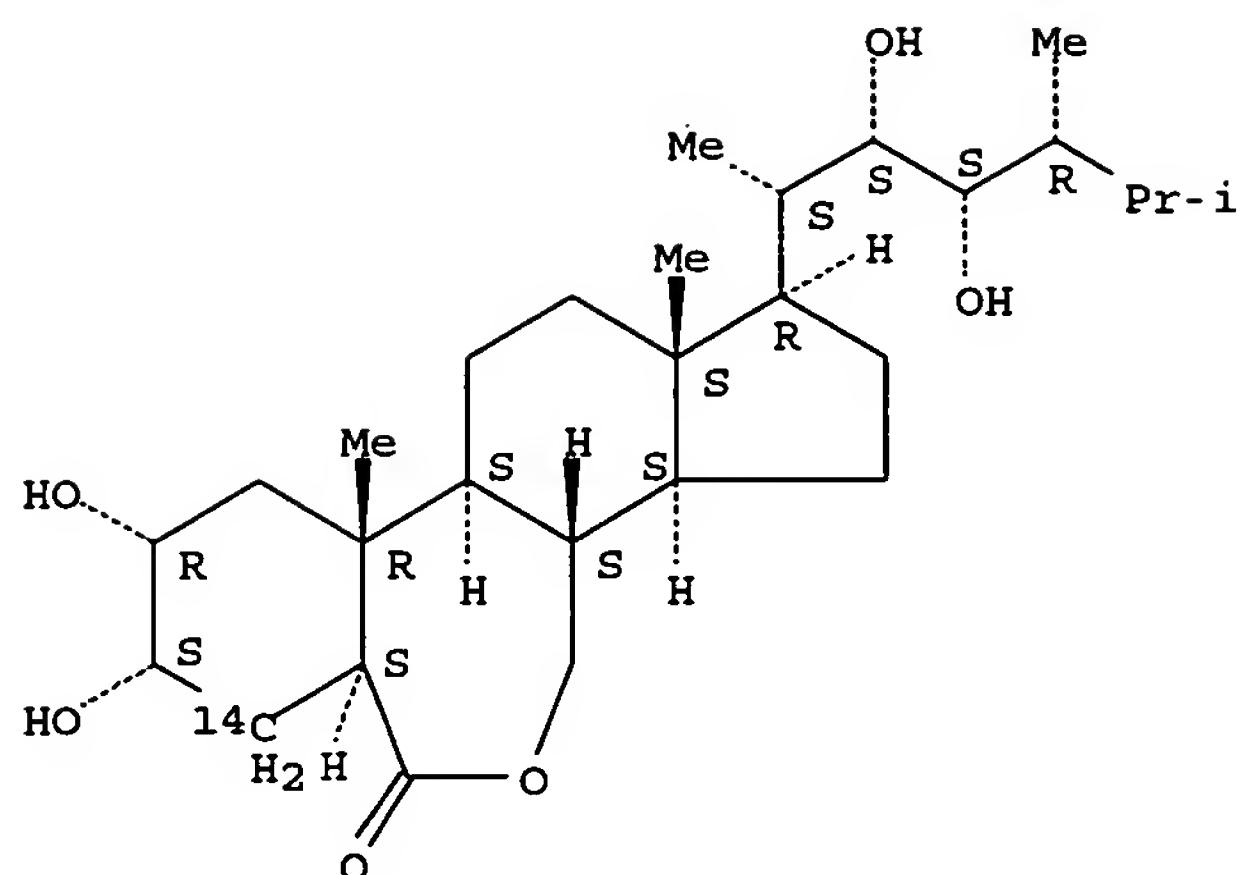
Absolute stereochemistry.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 128097-87-0 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 06 Jul 1990  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one-7-14C, 1-[(1S,2S,3S,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one-4-14C deriv.  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one-4-14C, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22S,23S)-  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

Absolute stereochemistry.



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 113666-77-6 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 1988

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1R,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one deriv.

CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,20R,22R,23R,24S)-

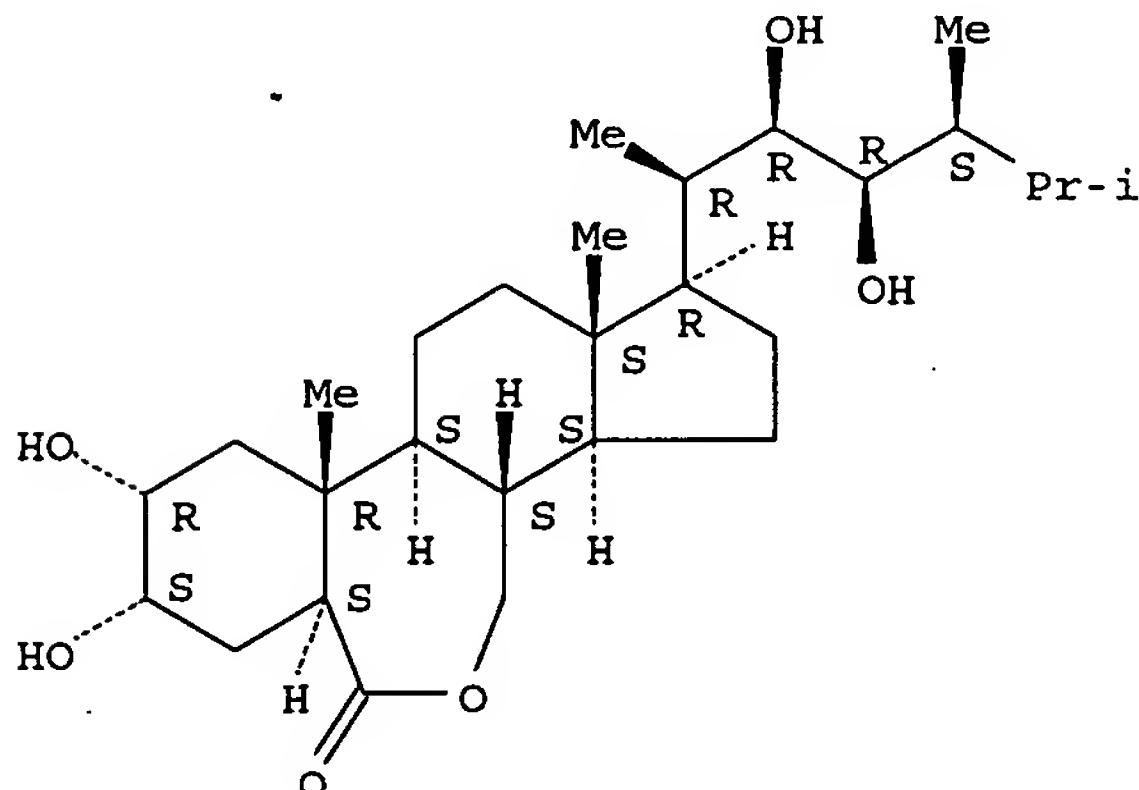
FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C28 H48 O6

SR CA

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMINFORMRX  
(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 110453-84-4 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 1987

CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-,  
(2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\beta$ ,22S,23S,24S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one deriv.

OTHER NAMES:

CN (22S,23S,24S)-Epibrassinolide

FS STEREOSEARCH

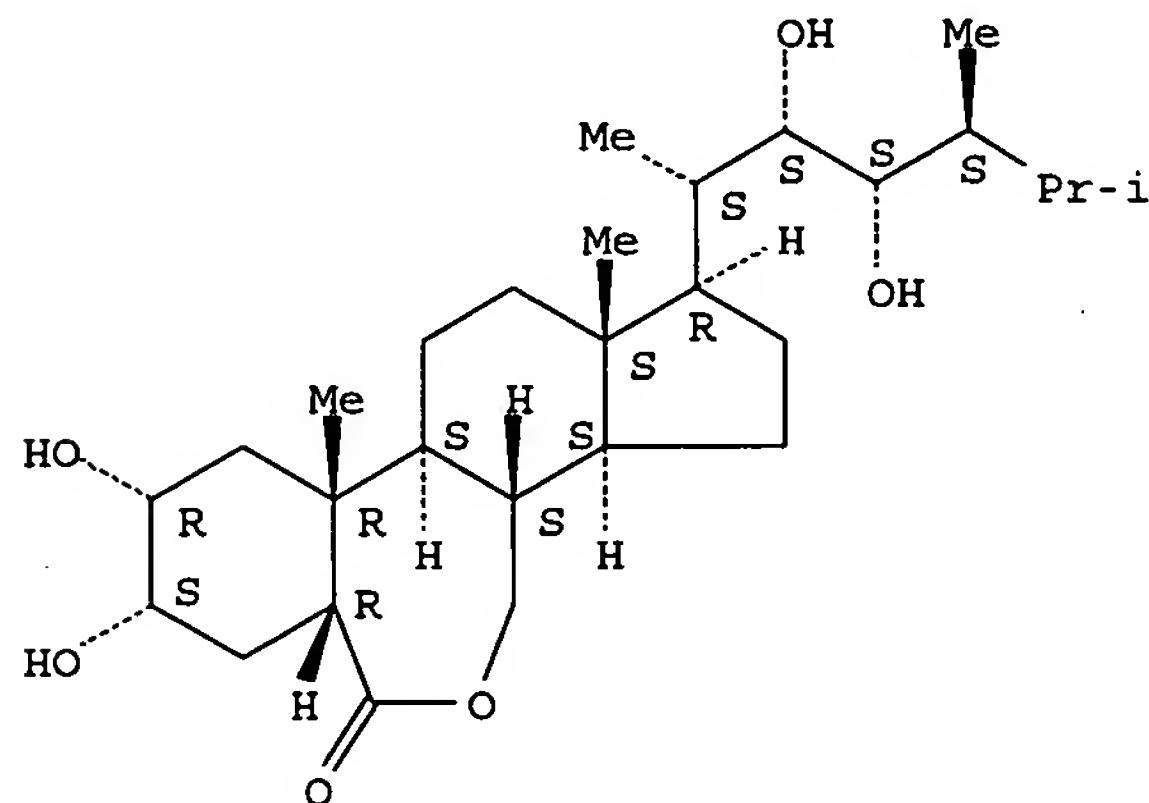
MF C28 H48 O6

SR CA

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 93860-62-9 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 30 Dec 1984

CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-,  
(2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22S,23R,24S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one deriv.

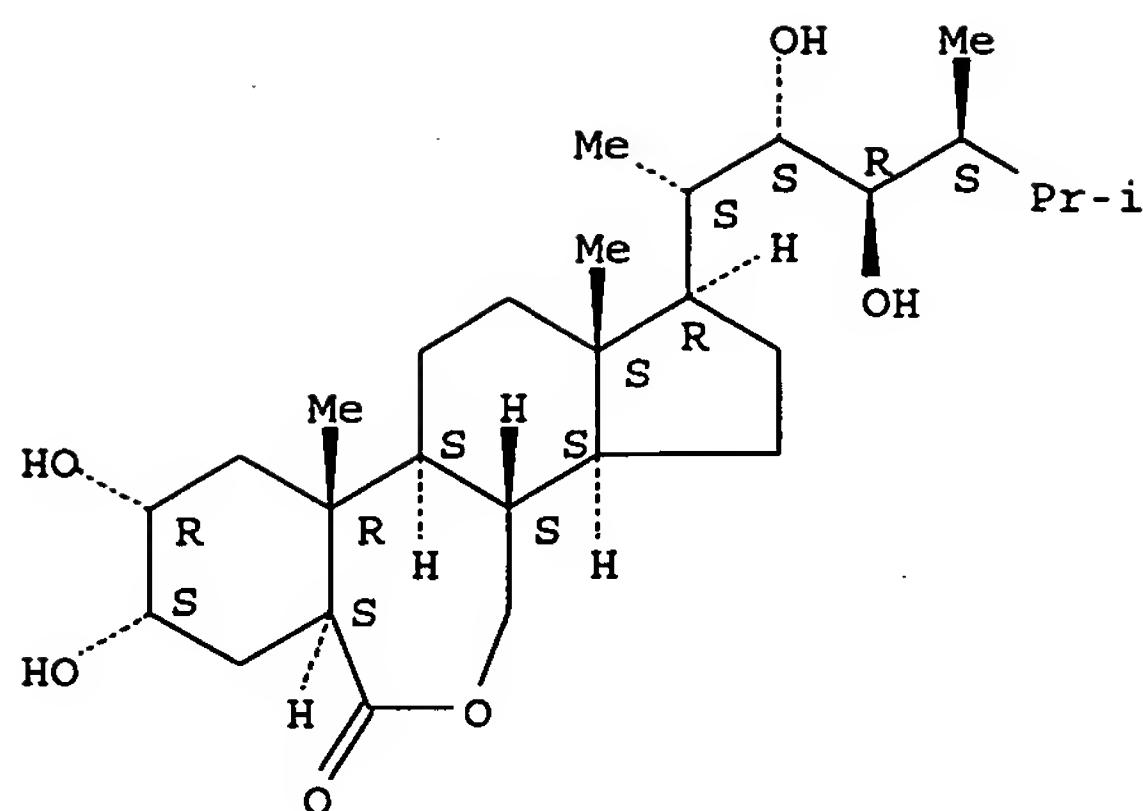
FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C28 H48 O6

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 93860-61-8 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 30 Dec 1984

CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-,  
 (2α,3α,5α,22R,23S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 6H-Benz [c] indeno [5,4-e] oxepin, B-homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one deriv.

OTHER NAMES:

CN NSC 325611

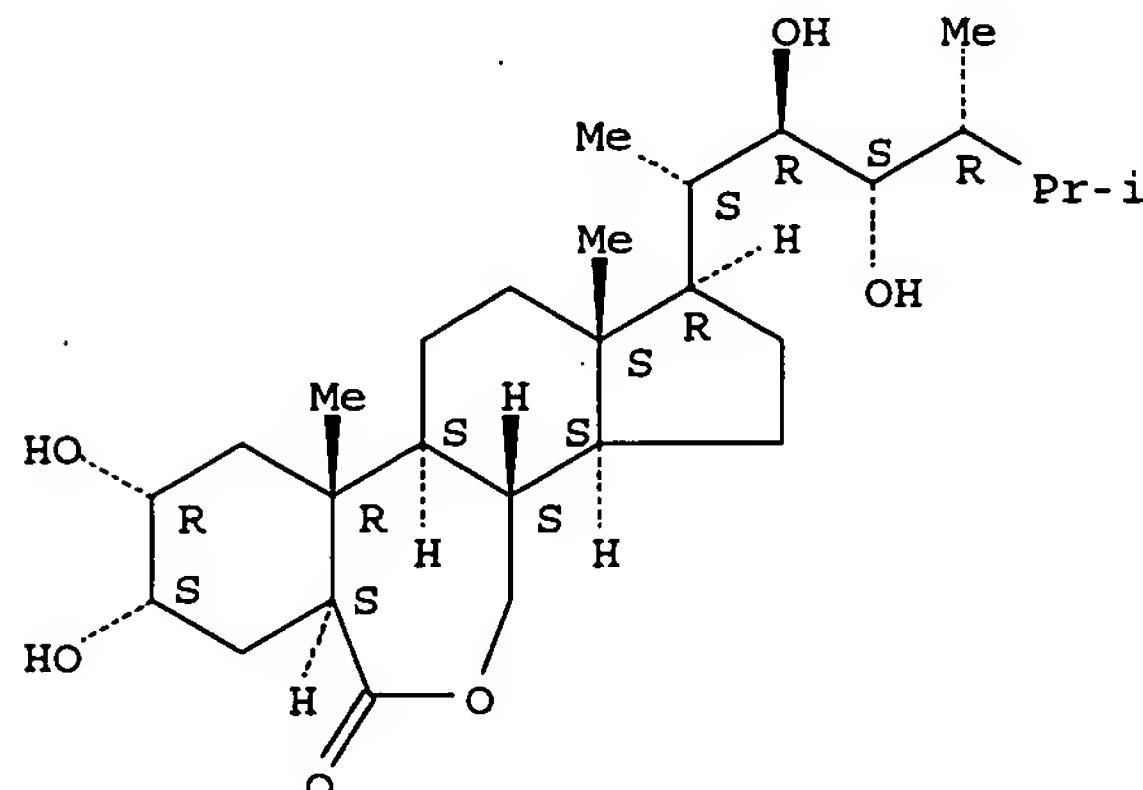
FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C28 H48 O6

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMINFORMRX

(\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.

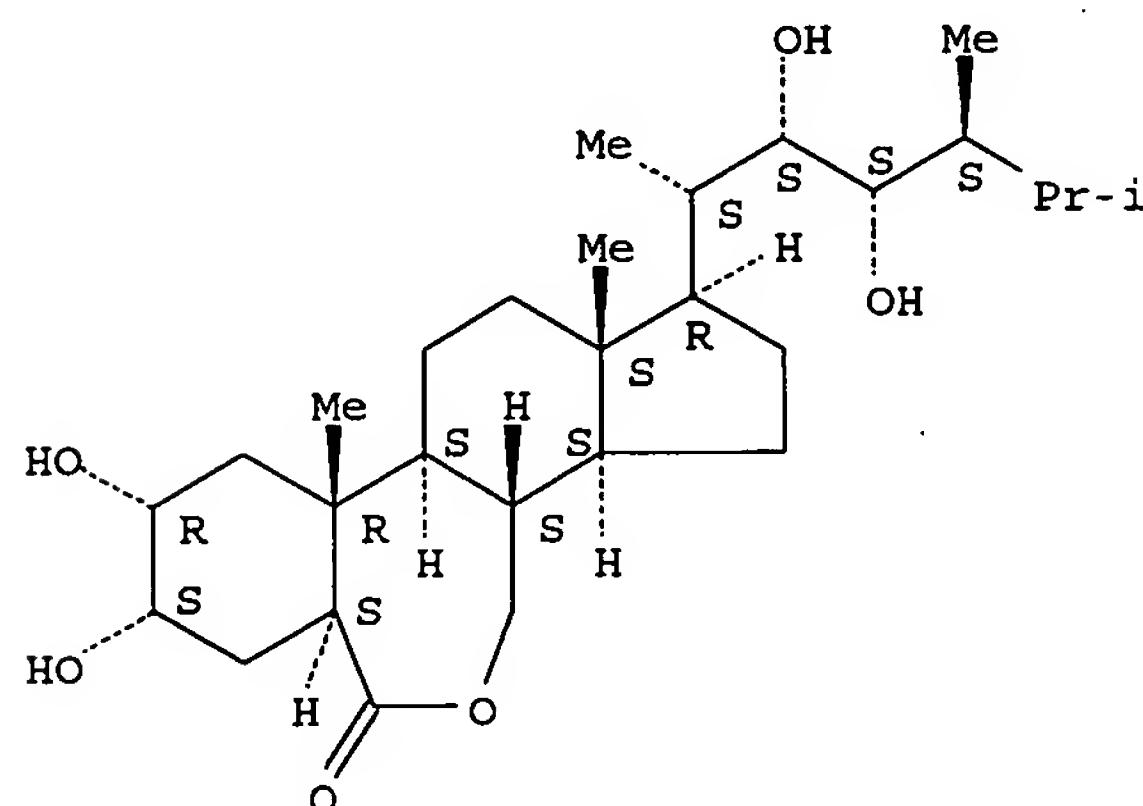


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 80736-39-6 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2S,3S,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22S,23S,24S)-  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN\*, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



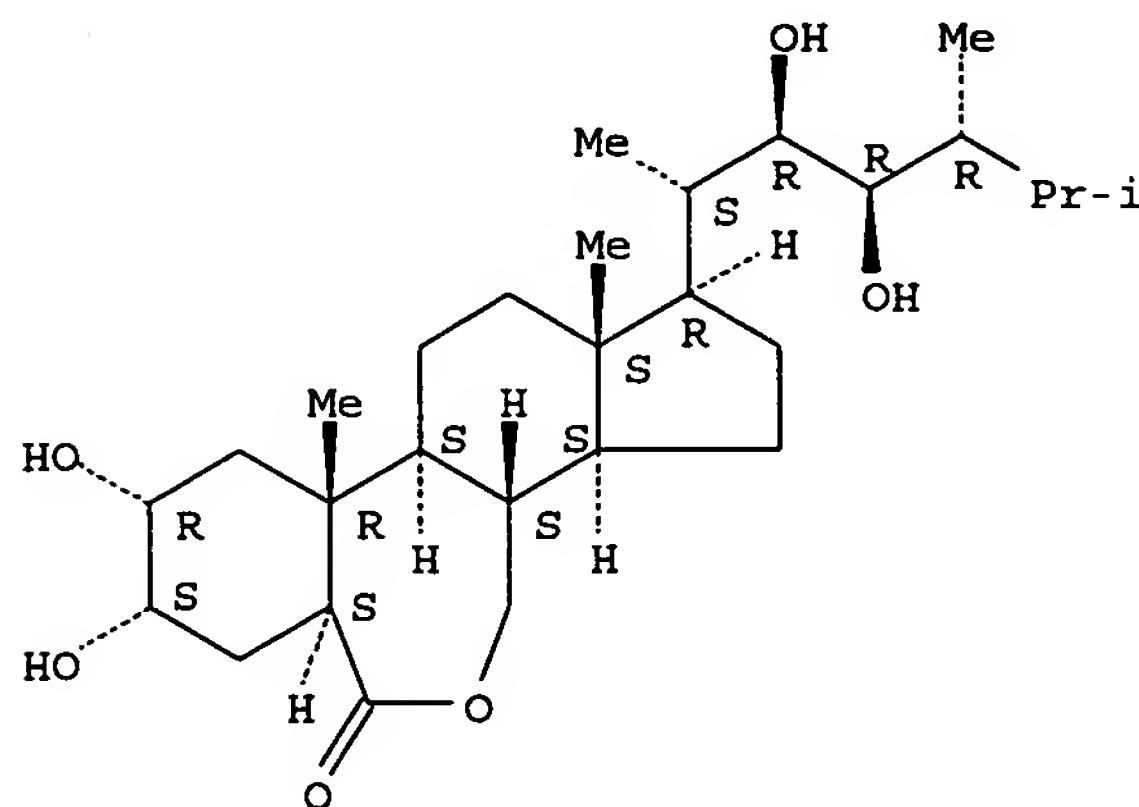
\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

8 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 78821-43-9 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22R,23R)-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 24(R)-Epibrassinolide  
 CN 24-epi-Brassinolide  
 CN 24-Epibrassinolide  
 CN 24-epibrassinolide  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-(2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl)hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, [1R-[1 $\alpha$ (1S\*,2R\*,3R\*,4R\*),3a $\beta$ ,3b $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,9 $\beta$ ,10a $\alpha$ ,10b $\beta$ ,12a $\alpha$ ]]-  
 CN B 1105  
 CN BP 55  
 CN Epibrassinolide  
 CN Epibrassinolide R

CN Epin  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 126721-49-1  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS,  
     CASREACT, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2,  
     USPATFULL  
     (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.

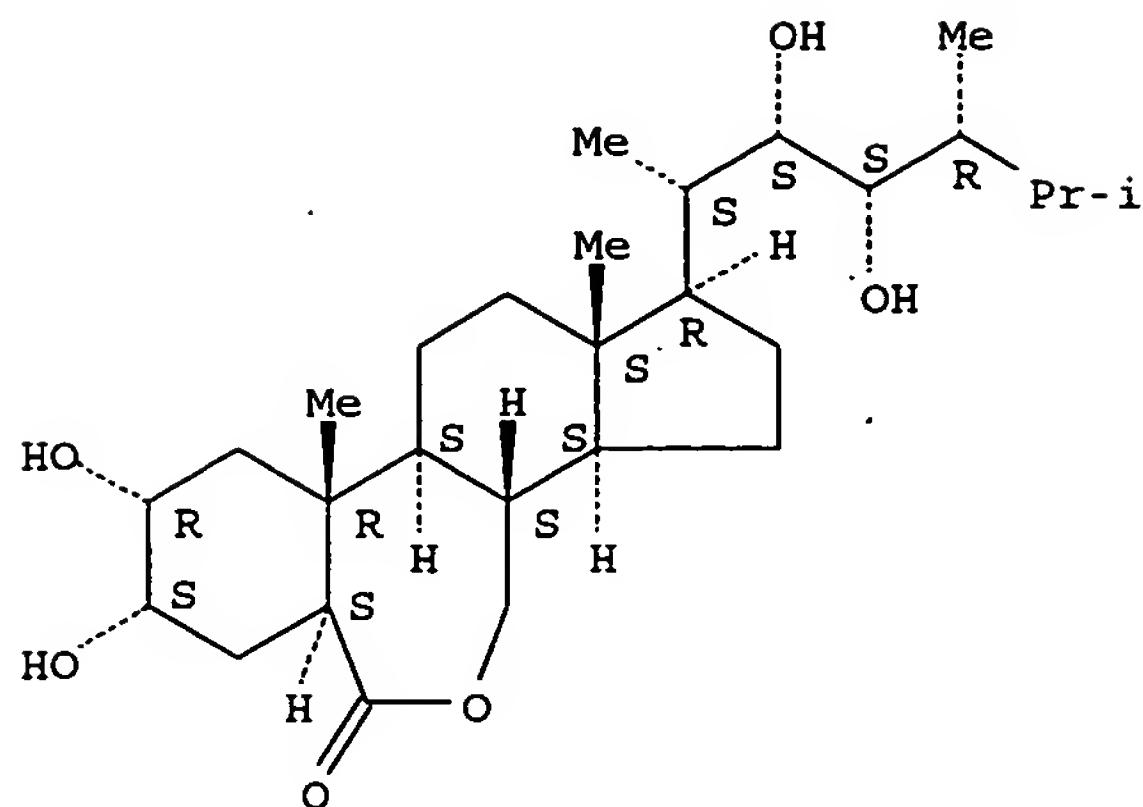


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

313 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 313 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 78821-42-8 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2S,3S,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22S,23S)-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN (22S,23S)-24-Epibrassinolide  
 CN 22,23,24-Triepibrassinolide  
 CN 22,23,24-Triepibrassinolide  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-(2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl)hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, [1R-[1 $\alpha$ (1S\*,2S\*,3S\*,4R\*),3a $\beta$ ,3b $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,9 $\beta$ ,10a $\alpha$ ,10b $\beta$ ,12a $\alpha$ ]-  
 CN B 1072  
 CN Brassinosteroid  
 CN Epibrassinolide S  
 CN Isoepibrassinolide  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 DR 126722-25-6  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
     (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.

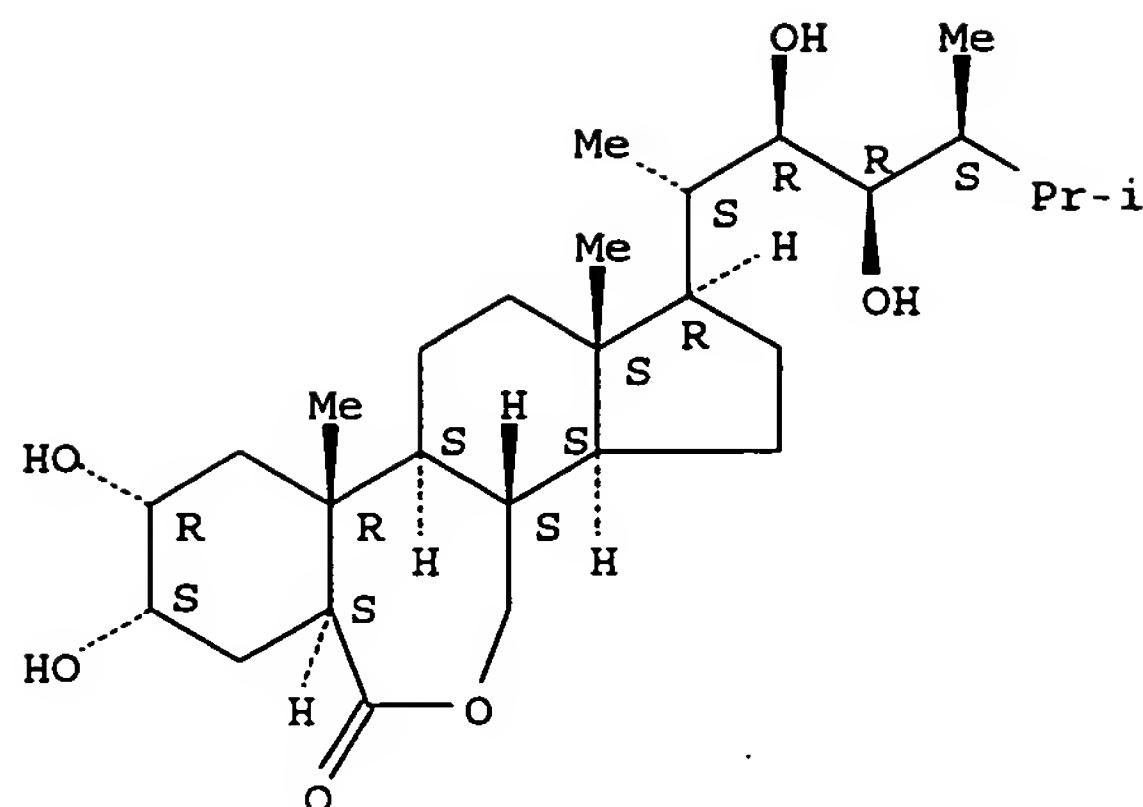


\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

149 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 17 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 149 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 18 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 RN 72962-43-7 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:  
 CN B-Homo-7-oxaergostan-6-one, 2,3,22,23-tetrahydroxy-, (2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,22R,23R,24S)-  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-(2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl)hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, [1R-[1 $\alpha$ (1S\*,2R\*,3R\*,4S\*),3a $\beta$ ,3b $\alpha$ ,6a $\beta$ ,8 $\beta$ ,9 $\beta$ ,10a $\alpha$ ,10b $\beta$ ,12a $\alpha$ ]-  
 CN Brassinolide  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C28 H48 O6  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK\*, NAPRALERT, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

554 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 32 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 554 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

[=> d this full]

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:47:30 ON 13 MAY 2005)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:03 ON 13 MAY 2005  
 L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US20040225010/PN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:48:27 ON 13 MAY 2005

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:48:28 ON 13 MAY 2005  
 L2 TRA L1 1- RN : 4 TERMS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:48:29 ON 13 MAY 2005  
 L3 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:48:30 ON 13 MAY 2005  
 L4 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US20040225010/PN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:13:00 ON 13 MAY 2005  
 L5 D SCA L3  
 184 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON C28H48O6  
 L6 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON C28H48O6 AND L3  
 D STR RSD  
 L7 69 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 5235.7.1/RID AND L5  
 L8 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (PMS OR MAN OR IDS)/CI OR UNSPECIFIED OR  
 COMPD OR COMPOUND OR (D OR T)/ELS  
 L9 59 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 NOT L8  
 L10 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 NOT (MXS/CI OR MIXT)  
 D SCA  
 D STR TOT L10  
 SEL RN 2-15 17-20 L10  
 L11 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (110453-84-4/BI OR 113666-77-6/BI OR  
 128097-87-0/BI OR 128134-34-9/BI OR 135559-12-5/BI OR 140923-40  
 -6/BI OR 163514-19-0/BI OR 218623-69-9/BI OR 220401-52-5/BI OR  
 220401-55-8/BI OR 259104-16-0/BI OR 267221-93-2/BI OR 72962-43-  
 7/BI OR 78821-42-8/BI OR 78821-43-9/BI OR 80736-39-6/BI OR  
 93860-61-8/BI OR 93860-62-9/BI) AND L10

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:31:19 ON 13 MAY 2005

L12 1574 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR ?BRASSINOLIDE? OR BENZ? (1A) INDENO  
(3A) OXEPIN? (1A) (ONE OR HOMO (1A) (OXAERGOSTAN? OR OXA (1A)  
ERGOSTAN?) (1A) ONE) OR NSC325611 OR NSC (1A) (325611 OR 325  
(1A) 611) OR B1105 OR B (1A) 1105 OR BP55 OR BP (1A) 55 OR EPIN#  
L13 1165 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON HOMO (1A) (OXAERGOSTAN? OR OXA (1A)  
ERGOSTAN?) (1A) ONE OR ?BRASSINOSTEROID?

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:38:03 ON 13 MAY 2005  
SAV TEM L11 HAR613STR/A

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:38:14 ON 13 MAY 2005  
E CHOLESTEROL/CT

E E3+ALL

L14 111357 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CHOLESTEROL+NT/CT  
E E15

E E3+ALL

L15 9966 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTICHOLESTEREMIC AGENTS  
E LOW DESITY LIPOPROTEIN/CT  
E E2+ALL  
E LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN/CT  
E LDL/CT  
E E4+ALL  
E LIPOPROTEINS/CT  
E E3+ALL

L40:APP

L41: NOT

APPLICANT

L16 29453 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON LIPOPROTEINS+NT/CT (L) LC  
DENS?)

L17 14890 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON LIPOPROTEINS+NT/CT (L) ?C

L18 36436 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L16 OR L17)

L19 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR  
OR L18)

E KHRIPACH V/AU

L20 240 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("KHRIPACH V"/AU OR "KHF  
"KHRIPACH V N"/AU OR "KHRIPACH V V"/AU OR "KHF  
U OR "KHRIPACH VLADIMIR A"/AU OR "KHRIPACH VLA  
E ALTSIVANOVICH K/AU

L21 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "ALTSIVANOVICH KONSTANTIN"  
E ZHABINSKII V/AU

L22 69 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("ZHABINSKII V"/AU OR "ZHA  
OR "ZHABINSKII VLADIMIR"/AU OR "ZHABINSKII VLADIMIR N"/AU OR  
"ZHABINSKIJ V N"/AU OR "ZHABINSKIJ VLADIMIR N"/AU)  
E SAMUSEVICH M/AU

L23 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "SAMUSEVICH MIKHAIL"/AU

L24 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (DREBSK OR MIKONIK)/CS, PA

L25 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24)

L26 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 NOT L25

L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PY<=2004 OR AY<=2004 OR PRY<=2004 OR  
PD<20040723 OR PRD<20040723 OR AD<20040723

L28 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L27

E DRUG DELIVERY/CT

E E7+ALL

L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS+OLD, NT/CT

E DRUG ADMIN/CT

L30 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 AND L29

L31 246 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L12 OR L13) (L) (THU OR USES)/RL

L32 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

D SCA

L33 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24)

L34 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 NOT L33

L35 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34 OR L28

L36 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L12 OR L13) (L) FFD/RL

L37 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24)

L38 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 NOT L37

L39 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

L40 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 OR L33 OR L37

L41 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 OR L35

=> b hcap  
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L40 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:1080523 HCAPLUS  
DN 142:16788  
ED Entered STN: 17 Dec 2004  
TI Natural plant compound with anti-hiv activity  
IN Khripach, Vladimir; Altsivanovich, Konstantin;  
Zabinskii, Vladimir; Samusevich, Mikhail  
PA Mikonik Technologies, Ltd., Belarus; Drebsk Comptech,  
Inc.  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DT Patent  
LA English  
IC ICM A61K031-415  
ICS A01N043-52; A61K047-00; A61K035-78; A61K009-20; A61K009-48;  
A61K009-14  
INCL 424422000; 424464000; 424465000; 424439000; 424451000; 424489000;  
424725000  
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)  
Section cross-reference(s): 11, 17

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004253289	A1	20041216	US 2004-711162	20040828
PRAI US 2004-711162			20040828	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2004253289	©ICM	A61K031-415
	ICS	A01N043-52; A61K047-00; A61K035-78; A61K009-20; A61K009-48; A61K009-14
	INCL	424422000; 424464000; 424465000; 424439000; 424451000; 424489000; 424725000
US 2004253289	NCL	424/422.000; 424/464.000; 424/465.000; 424/439.000; 424/451.000; 424/489.000; 424/725.000
	ECLA	A61K031/415; A61K031/415+M; A61K045/06

AB The invention comprises a method for treatment of HIV-infection and related conditions, particularly AIDS, using plant hormone 24-epibrassinolide, anti-HIV efficacy of which is disclosed.

ST epibrassinolide natural plant hormone HIV antiHIV  
IT Hormones, plant  
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence);  
PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)  
(brassinosteroids; natural plant compound, 24-  
epibrassinolide with anti-hiv activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(capsules; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(coating; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Contraceptives  
(condoms; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(emulsions, aqueous; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT AIDS (disease)  
Anti-AIDS agents  
Combination chemotherapy  
Drug delivery systems  
Food  
Human  
Human immunodeficiency virus  
(natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv activity)  
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical  
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence);  
PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological  
study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)  
(natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(ointments, creams; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with  
anti-hiv activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(powders; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(solns.; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Diet  
(supplements; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(suppositories, vaginal; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with  
anti-hiv activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(suspensions; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Drug delivery systems  
(tablets; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT Vagina  
(tract, protection by HIV-inhibiting 24-epibrassinolide-containing composition;  
natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv activity)  
IT 9068-38-6  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(HIV, inhibitor; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT 144114-21-6, HIV protease  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(inhibitor; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv  
activity)  
IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence);  
 PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)

(natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv activity)

IT 52350-85-3, HIV integrase

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (of HIV, inhibitor; natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv activity)

IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide

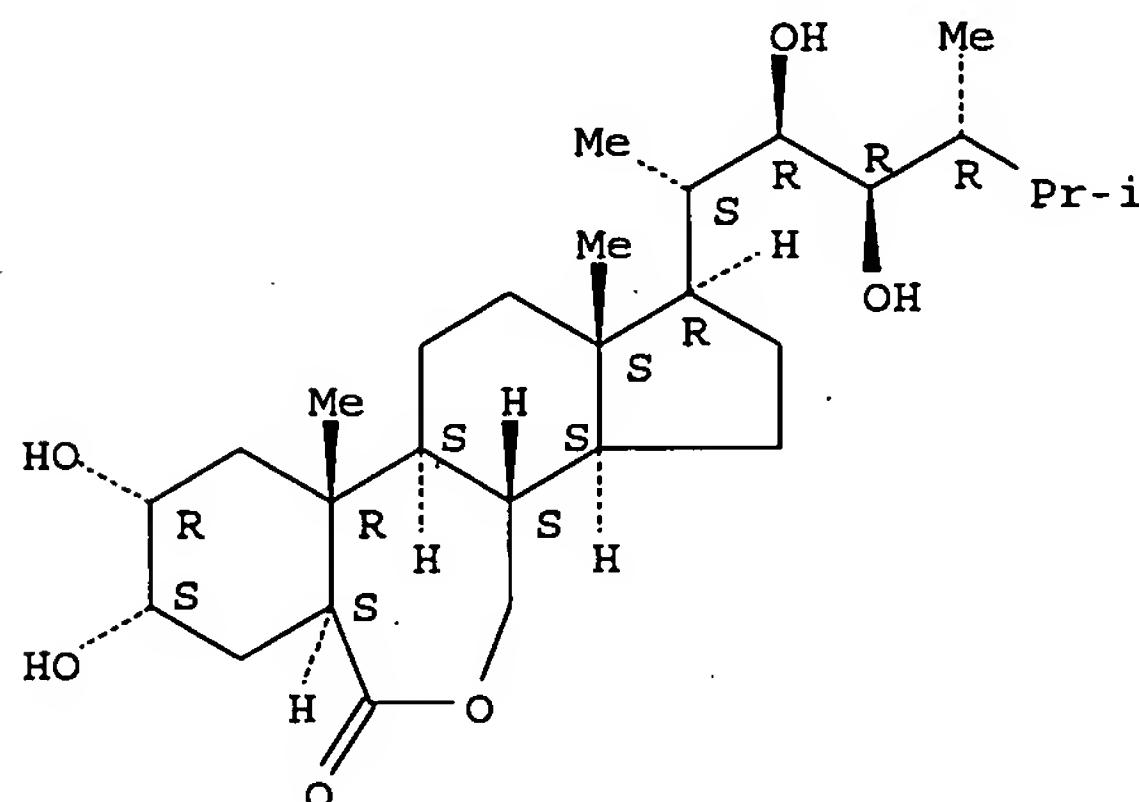
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence);  
 PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)

(natural plant compound, 24-epibrassinolide with anti-hiv activity)

RN 78821-43-9 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L40 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:964837 HCPLUS

DN 141:374732

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2004

TI 24-Epibrassinolide for decreasing cholesterol level in blood

IN Khripach, Vladimir; Altsivanovich, Konstantin;

Zhabinskii, Vladimir; Samusevich, Mikhail

PA Mikonik Technologies, Ltd, Belarus; Drebsk Comptech, Inc.

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K031-365

INCL 514450000

CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)

Section cross-reference(s): 11, 18, 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004225010	A1	20041111	US 2004-710613	20040723
PRAI	US 2004-710613			20040723	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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US 2004225010 ICM A61K031-365  
 INCL 514450000

US 2004225010 NCL 514/450.000  
 ECLA A61K031/365

AB The invention discloses a method for improving blood cholesterol and its conjugates levels in a mammal, which is based on the administration of steroid plant hormone 24-epibrassinolide.

ST epibrassinolide blood cholesterol plant hormone

IT Glycerides, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (blood; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (capsules; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Diet  
 (cholesterol-enriched; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (emulsions, aqueous; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Lipoproteins  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (high-d.; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Lipoproteins  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (low-d.; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 Hypercholesterolemia  
 Hypolipemic agents  
 Nutrition, animal  
 (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Natural products, pharmaceutical  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC  
 (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)  
 (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (powders; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (solns.; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Diet  
 (supplements; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (suspensions; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT Drug delivery systems  
 (tablets; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT 57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (blood; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 11103-57-4, Vitamin A  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

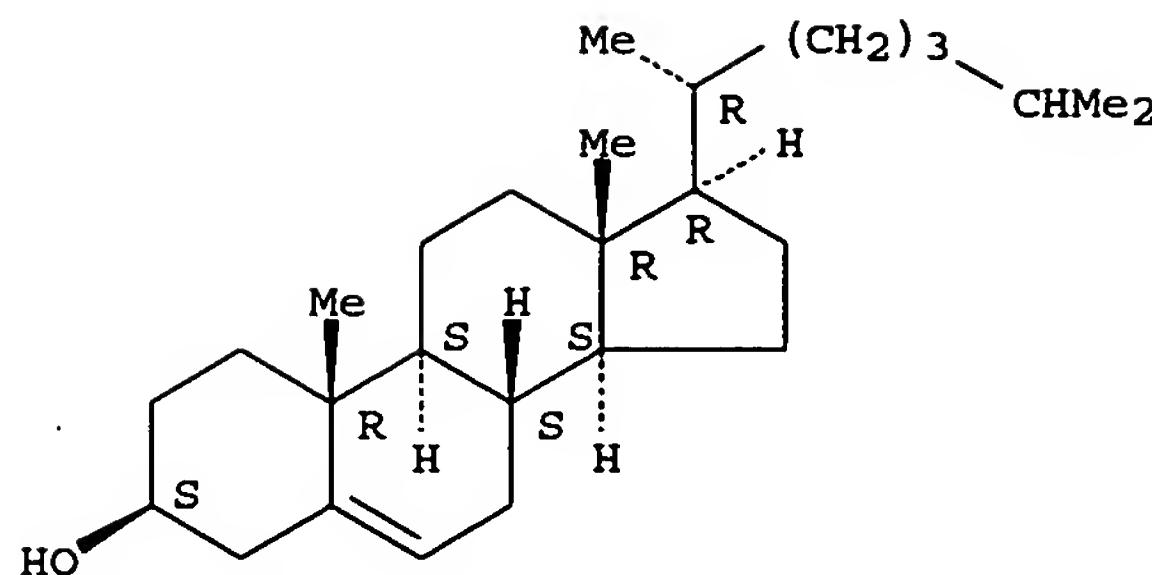
IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence);  
 PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)  
 (method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

IT 57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, biological studies  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); THU  
 (Therapeutic use); USES (Uses)  
 (blood; method for decreasing cholesterol level in blood)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



879 dail hits for 141 tot

L41 ANSWER 1 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2004:725323 HCAPLUS  
DN 141:391967  
ED Entered STN: 07 Sep 2004  
TI Brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated steroid  
5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea  
AU Nomura, Takahito; Jager, Corinne E.; Kitasaka, Yukiko; Takeuchi, Keiichi;  
Fukami, Motohiro; Yoneyama, Koichi; Matsushita, Yasuhiko; Nyunoya,  
Hiroshi; Takatsuto, Suguru; Fujioka, Shozo; Smith, Jennifer J.;  
Kerckhoffs, L. Huub J.; Reid, James B.; Yokota, Takao  
CS Department of Biosciences, Teikyo University, Utsunomiya, 320-8551, Japan  
SO Plant Physiology (2004), 135(4), 2220-2229  
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889  
PB American Society of Plant Biologists  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 11-2 (Plant Biochemistry)  
AB The endogenous brassinosteroids in the dwarf mutant lk of pea  
(*Pisum sativum*) were quantified by gas chromatog.-selected ion monitoring.  
The levels of castasterone, 6-deoxocastasterone, and 6-deoxotyphasterol in  
lk shoots were reduced 4-, 70-, and 6-fold, resp., compared with those of  
the wild type. The fact that the application of brassinolide  
restored the growth of the mutant indicated that the dwarf mutant lk is  
brassinosteroid deficient. Gas chromatog.-selected ion monitoring  
anal. of the endogenous sterols in lk shoots revealed that the levels of  
campestanol and sitostanol were reduced 160- and 10-fold, resp., compared  
with those of wild-type plants. These data, along with metabolic studies,  
showed that the lk mutant has a defect in the conversion of  
campestan-4-en-3-one to 5 $\alpha$ -campestan-3-one, which is a key  
hydrogenation step in the synthesis of campestanol from campesterol. This  
defect is the same as that found in the *Arabidopsis* det2 mutant and the  
*Ipomoea nil* kbt mutant. The pea gene homologous to the DET2 gene, PsDET2,  
was cloned, and it was found that the lk mutation would result in a  
putative truncated PsDET2 protein. Thus it was concluded that the short  
stature of the lk mutant is due to a defect in the steroidal  
5 $\alpha$ -reductase gene. This defect was also observed in the callus induced  
from the lk mutant. Biosynthetic pathways involved in the conversion of  
campesterol to campestanol are discussed in detail.  
ST *Pisum* steroid reductase sequence brassinosteroid metab  
IT Gene, plant  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL  
(Biological study)  
IT (DET2; brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated steroid  
5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)  
IT Protein sequences  
IT (alignment; brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated  
steroid 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)  
IT *Pisum sativum*

Protein sequences  
 cDNA sequences  
 (brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated steroid  
 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)

IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroids; brassinosteroid deficiency due  
 to truncated steroid 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk  
 mutant of pea)

IT Growth and development, plant  
 (dwarfism; brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated  
 steroid 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)

IT Metabolic pathways  
 (proposed, for brassinosteroid biosynthesis;  
 brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated steroid  
 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)

IT 736016-68-5  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL  
 (Biological study)  
 (amino acid sequence; brassinosteroid deficiency due to  
 truncated steroid 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant  
 of pea)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-46-5 83-48-7,  
 Stigmasterol 474-60-2, Campestanol 474-62-4, Campesterol 474-63-5,  
 24-Methylenecholesterol 481-14-1, Isofucosterol 9081-34-9,  
 5-Alpha-reductase 22260-46-4, Campest-4-en-3-one 72962-43-7,  
 Brassinolide 80736-41-0, Castasterone 87833-54-3,  
 6-Deoxo-castasterone 105368-91-0, Ergost-5-en-3-one 124853-28-7,  
 3-Dehydroteasterone 164034-47-3, 6-Deoxo-typhasterol 188397-19-5,  
 6-Deoxo-teasterone 244237-60-3, Campest-4-en-3 $\beta$ -ol  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated steroid  
 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)

IT 736016-67-4  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL  
 (Biological study)  
 (nucleotide sequence; brassinosteroid deficiency due to  
 truncated steroid 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant  
 of pea)

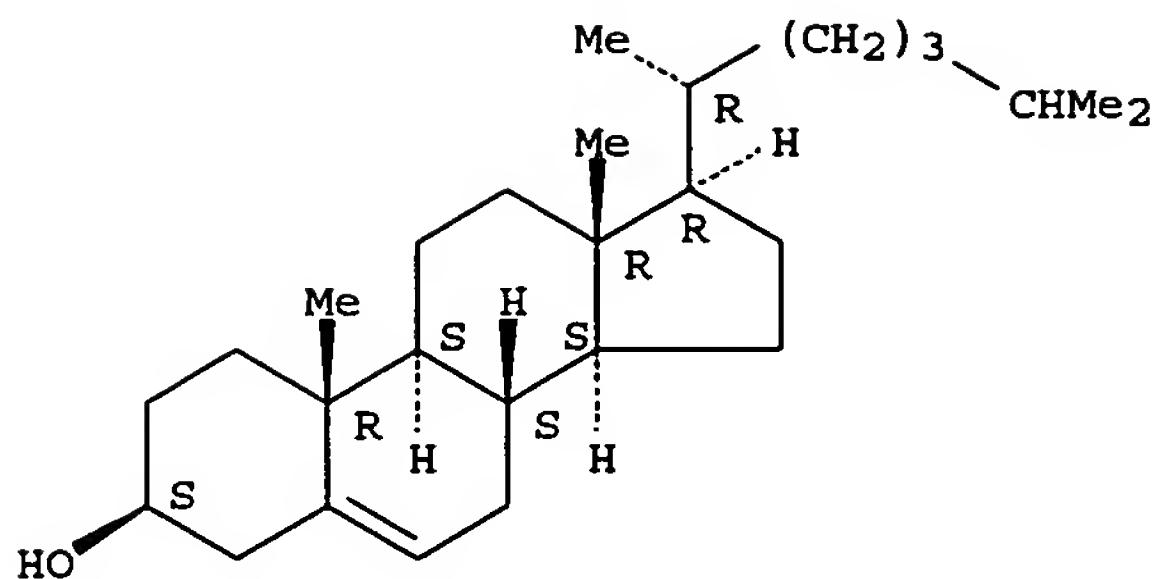
RE.CNT 82 THERE ARE 82 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 72962-43-7,  
 Brassinolide  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroid deficiency due to truncated steroid  
 5 $\alpha$ -reductase causes dwarfism in the lk mutant of pea)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

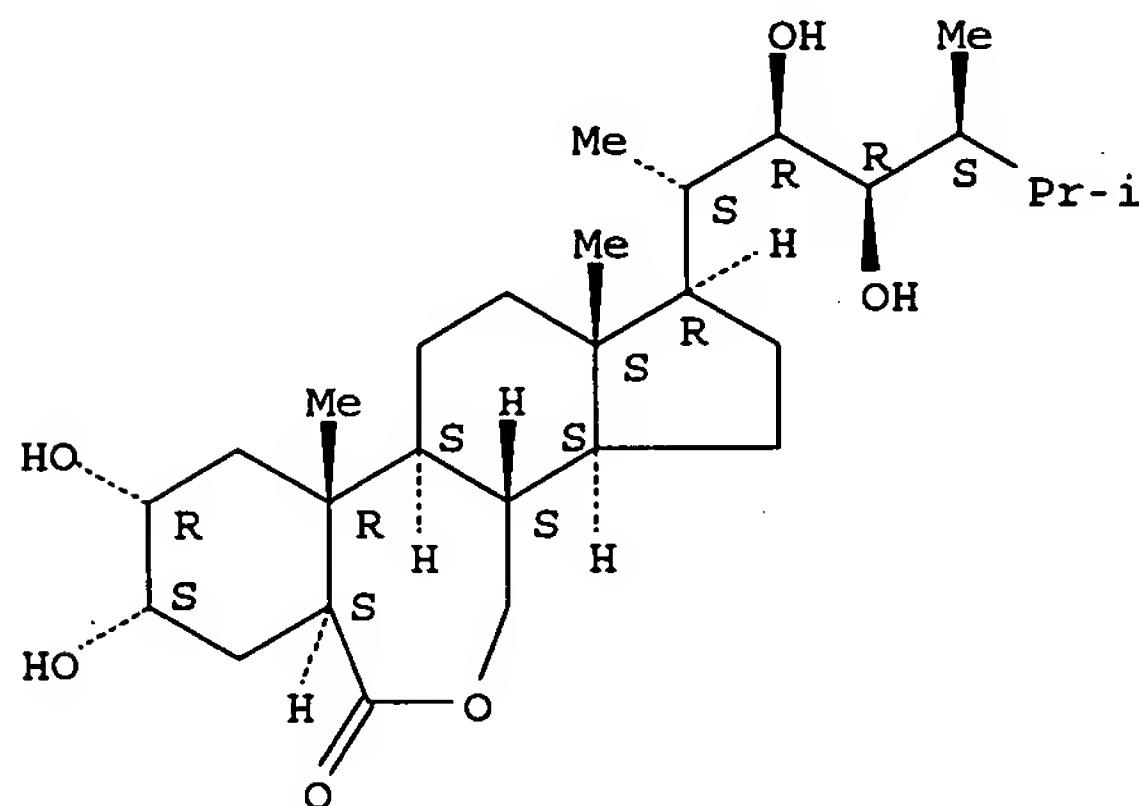
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 72962-43-7 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 2 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:607849 HCPLUS

DN 141:274418

ED Entered STN: 30 Jul 2004

TI Novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone from cholesterol in tomato

AU Kim, Tae-Wuk; Soo, Chul Chang; Lee, June Seung; Takatsuto, Suguru; Yokota, Takao; Kim, Seong-Ki

CS Department of Life Science, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, 156-756, S. Korea

SO Plant Physiology (2004), 135(3), 1231-1242

CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889

PB American Society of Plant Biologists

DT Journal

LA English

CC 11-2 (Plant Biochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 7

AB Endogenous brassinosteroids (BRs) in tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) seedlings are known to be composed of C27- and C28-BRs. The biosynthetic pathways of C27-BRs were examined using a cell-free enzyme solution prepared from tomato seedlings that yielded the biosynthetic sequences cholesterol → cholestanol and 6-deoxo-28-nortesterone ↔ 6-deoxo-28-nor-3-dehydronorsterone ↔ 6-deoxo-28-nortyphasterol → 6-deoxo-28-norcastasterone → 28-norcastasterone (28-norCS). *Arabidopsis CYP85A1* that was heterologously expressed in yeast mediated the conversion of 6-deoxo-28-norCS to 28-norCS. The same reaction was catalyzed by an enzyme solution from wild-type tomato but not by an extract derived from a tomato dwarf mutant with a defect in CYP85.

Furthermore, exogenously applied 28-norCS restored the abnormal growth of the dwarf mutant. These findings indicate that the C-6 oxidation of 6-deoxo-28-norCS to 28-norCS in tomato seedlings is catalyzed by CYP85, just as in the conversion of 6-deoxoCS to CS. Addnl., the cell-free solution also catalyzed the C-24 methylation of 28-norCS to CS in the presence of NADPH and S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), a reaction that was clearly retarded in the absence of NADPH and SAM. Thus it seems that C27-BRs, in addition to C28-BRs, are important in the production of more active C28-BRs and CS, where a SAM-dependent sterol methyltransferase appears to biosynthetically connect C27-BRs to C28-BRs. Moreover, the tomato cell-free solution converted CS to 26-norCS and [2H6]CS to [2H3]28-norCS, suggesting that C-28 demethylation is an artifact due to an isotope effect. Although previous feeding expts. employing [2H6]CS suggested that 28-norCS was synthesized from CS in certain plant species, this is not supported in planta. Altogether, this study demonstrated for the first time, to our knowledge, that 28-norCS is not synthesized from CS but from cholesterol. In addition, CS and [2H6]CS were not converted into BL and [2H6]BL, resp., confirming an earlier finding that the active BR in tomato seedlings is not BL but CS. In conclusion, the biosynthesis of 28-norBRs appears to play a physiol. important role in maintaining homeostatic levels of CS in tomato seedlings.

ST tomato brassinosteroid metab cholesterol castasterone CYP85  
 IT Hormones, plant  
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
       (brassinosteroids; novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone  
       from cholesterol in tomato)  
 IT Growth and development, plant  
     Lycopersicon esculentum  
     Oxidation  
       (novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone from cholesterol in tomato)  
 IT 9035-51-2, Cytochrome P-450, biological studies  
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL  
       (Biological study)  
       (85A1; novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone from cholesterol in  
       tomato)  
 IT 53-57-6, NADPH 80-97-7, Cholestanol 29908-03-0  
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
       (novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone from cholesterol in tomato)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 80736-41-0,  
     Castasterone 83464-85-1, 28-Norcastasterone 169624-26-4,  
     6-Deoxo-28-norcastasterone 378795-14-3, 6-Deoxo-28-norteasterone  
     378795-15-4, 6-Deoxo-28-nor-3-dehydroteasterone 378795-16-5,  
     6-Deoxo-28-nortyphasterol  
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL  
       (Biological study)  
       (novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone from cholesterol in tomato)

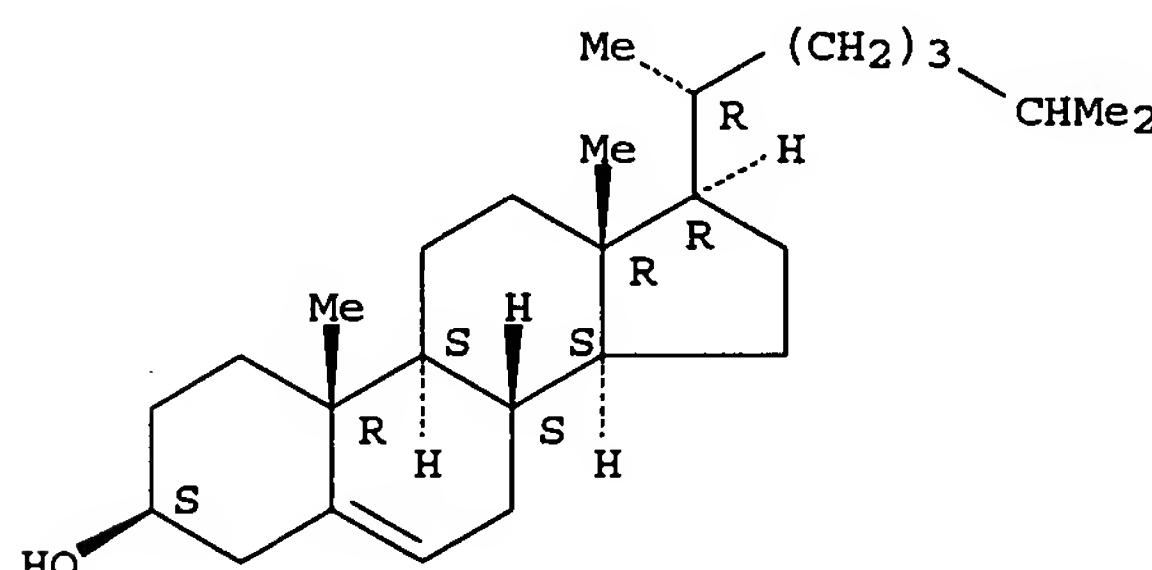
RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL  
 (Biological study)  
 (novel biosynthetic pathway of castasterone from cholesterol in tomato)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 3 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:586154 HCAPLUS  
 DN 141:150378  
 ED Entered STN: 22 Jul 2004  
 TI Inhibitors of measles virus

AU Barnard, Dale L.  
 CS Institute for Antiviral Research, Dept. ADVS, Utah State University,  
 Logan, UT, USA  
 SO Antiviral Chemistry & Chemotherapy (2004), 15(3), 111-119  
 CODEN: ACCHEH; ISSN: 0956-3202  
 PB International Medical Press  
 DT Journal; General Review  
 LA English  
 CC 1-0 (Pharmacology)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 15  
 AB A review. Measles virus (MV) infections have been almost eradicated in some industrialized nations. However, MV continues to cause severe disease and mortality in the world and is responsible for clusters of exogenous-borne disease in essentially disease-free countries. Because of the ebb and flow of immunization campaigns, especially in the poverty-stricken and war-torn Third World, and the ominous potential for severe disease and mortality, it is vital that research for discovery of therapeutic countermeasures should continue. To that end, a number of compds. have been evaluated for efficacy in vitro and in animal models, and several therapeutic modalities have been tested in the clinic. The only current therapies used in the clinic include ribavirin administered orally or i.v., alone or in combination with immune serum globulin; these therapies have demonstrated variable efficacy. Therefore, drug discovery efforts have been launched to supplement the existing treatments for MV infections. Antisense mols., adenosine and guanosine nucleosides, including ring-expanded "fat" nucleoside analogs, brassinosteroids, coumarins, peptide inhibitors, modulators of cholesterol synthesis and a variety of natural products have been screened for efficacy and toxicity both in vitro and in animals. However, none of these agents has gone into human clin. trials and most will not merit further development due to toxicity concerns and/or low potency. Thus, further research is needed to develop more potent and less toxic drugs that could be used for treating MV infections to supplement the existing MV vaccine campaigns.  
 ST review measles virus antiviral  
 IT Vaccines  
     (MV; inhibitors of measles virus)  
 IT Hormones, plant  
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
     (brassinosteroids; inhibitors of measles virus)  
 IT Antiviral agents  
     Human  
     Measles virus  
         (inhibitors of measles virus)  
 IT Nucleoside analogs  
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
         (inhibitors of measles virus)  
 IT 91-64-5D, Coumarin, derivs. 118-00-3D, Guanosine, nucleosides  
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
         (inhibitors of measles virus)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
         (synthesis modulators; inhibitors of measles virus)  
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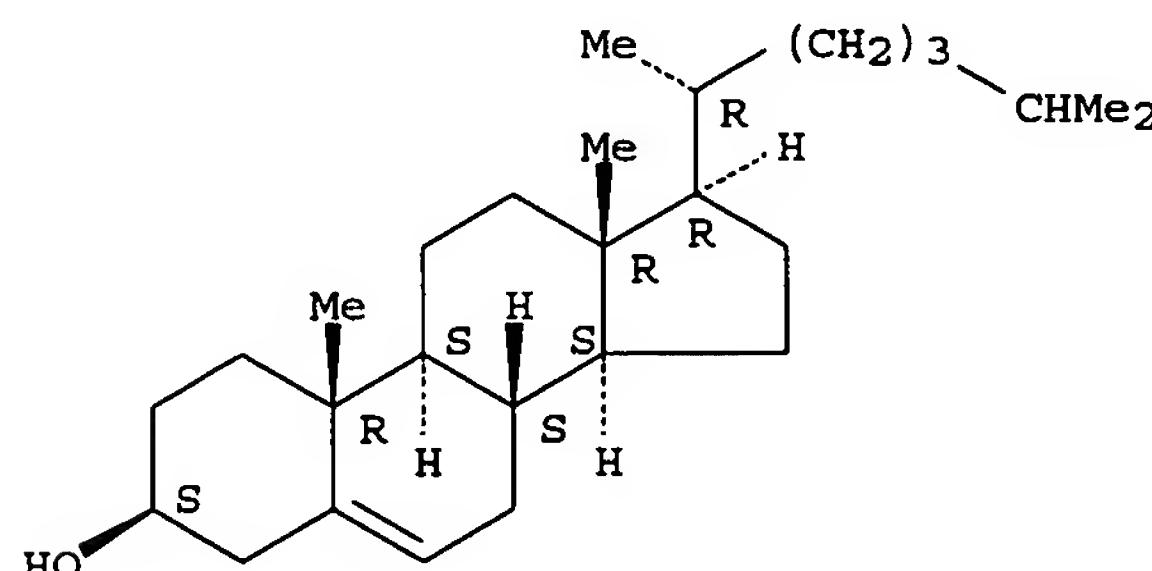
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IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (synthesis modulators; inhibitors of measles virus)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 4 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2004:278658 HCAPLUS  
 DN 141:137092  
 ED Entered STN: 05 Apr 2004  
 TI Loss of function of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase 1 (HMG1) in Arabidopsis leads to dwarfing, early senescence and male sterility, and reduced sterol levels  
 AU Suzuki, Masashi; Kamide, Yukiko; Nagata, Noriko; Seki, Hikaru; Ohyama, Kiyoshi; Kato, Hisashi; Masuda, Kazuo; Sato, Shusei; Kato, Tomohiko; Tabata, Satoshi; Yoshida, Shigeo; Muranaka, Toshiya  
 CS Plant Science Center, RIKEN, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa, 230-0045, Japan  
 SO Plant Journal (2004), 37(5), 750-761  
 CODEN: PLJUED; ISSN: 0960-7412  
 PB Blackwell Publishing Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGR) catalyzes the first committed step in the cytosolic isoprenoid biosynthesis pathway in higher plants. To understand the contribution of HMGR to plant development, we isolated T-DNA insertion mutants for HMG1 and HMG2. The hmg1 and hmg2

mutants were both more sensitive than the wild type (WT) to lovastatin, an inhibitor of HMGCR. The *hmg2* mutant showed no visible phenotype under normal growth conditions. In contrast, the *hmg1* mutant exhibited dwarfing, early senescence, and sterility. Expression of senescence-associated genes 12 (SAG12), a marker gene for senescence, was induced in the *hmg1* mutant at an earlier stage than in the WT. Levels of trans-cytokinins-hormones known to inhibit senescence - were not lower in *hmg1*. The mutant did not have the typical appearance of brassinosteroid (BR)-deficient mutants, except for a dwarf phenotype, because of the suppression of cell elongation. The expression of several genes involved in cell elongation was suppressed in *hmg1*. WT plants treated exogenously with inhibitors of sterol biosynthesis had similar gene expression and sterility characteristics as the *hmg1* mutants. Pleiotropic phenotypes were rescued by feeding with squalene, the precursor of sterols and triterpenoids. The sterol levels in *hmg1* mutants were lower than in the WT. These findings suggest that HMG1 plays a critical role in triterpene biosynthesis, and that sterols and/or triterpenoids contribute to cell elongation, senescence, and fertility.

ST *Arabidopsis* HMGR mutant plant growth senescence sterility sterol  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (cms; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (dxr; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (dxs; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (for extensin-like protein; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads  
 to dwarfing, early senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol  
 levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (hmg1; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (hmg2; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT *Arabidopsis thaliana*  
 Growth and development, plant  
 Senescence, plant  
 (loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Sterols  
 Triterpenes  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Reproduction, plant  
 (male sterility; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to  
 dwarfing, early senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (sag12; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (skp1; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
 senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
 IT Gene, plant

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(xtr9; loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-45-4, Sitostanol  
83-46-5 83-48-7, Stigmastenol 469-38-5, Cycloartenol 474-60-2,  
Campestanol 474-62-4, Campesterol 474-63-5, 24-Methylenecholesterol  
1637-39-4, trans-Zeatin 6025-53-2, trans-Zeatin riboside 9028-35-7,  
3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase 15896-46-5, cis-Zeatin  
riboside 32771-64-5, cis-Zeatin  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)

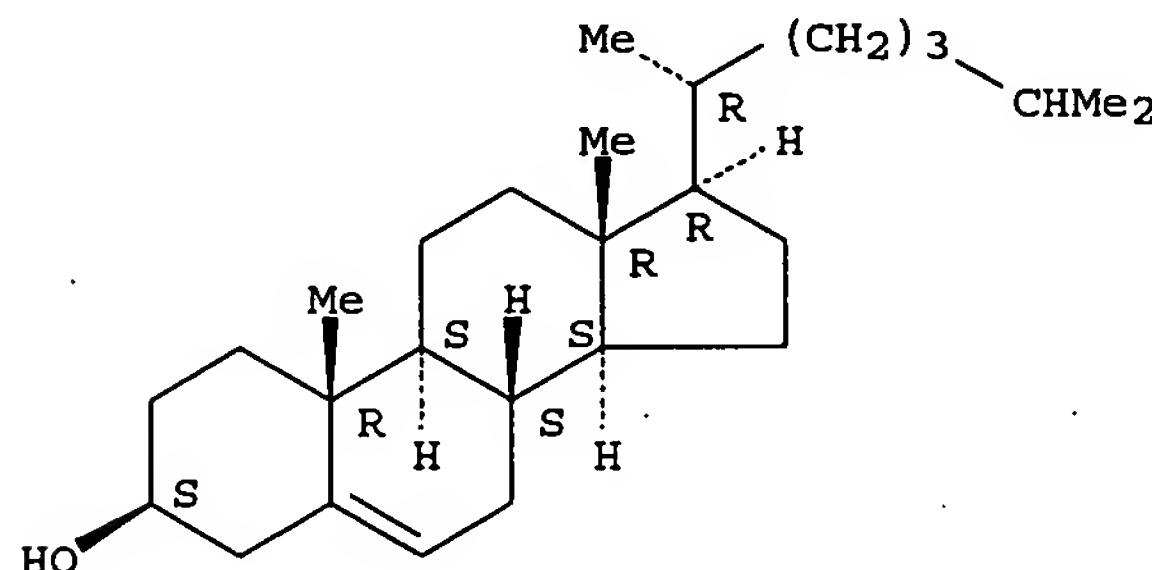
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IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
    (loss of HMG1 function in *Arabidopsis* leads to dwarfing, early  
    senescence, male sterility and reduced sterol levels)  
RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 5 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:753572 HCAPLUS  
DN 138:103720  
ED Entered STN: 04 Oct 2002  
TI The identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning  
AU Carland, Francine M.; Fujioka, Shozo; Takatsuto, Suguru; Yoshida, Shigeo;  
Nelson, Timothy  
CS Department of Molecular, Cellular, Yale University, New Haven, CT, 06511,  
USA  
SO Plant Cell (2002), 14(9), 2045-2058  
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651  
PB American Society of Plant Biologists  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
AB Vascular cell axialization refers to the uniform alignment of vascular strands. In the *Arabidopsis* cotyledon vascular pattern1 (*cvp1*) mutant, vascular cells are not arranged in parallel files and are misshapen, suggesting that CVP1 has a role in promoting vascular cell polarity and alignment. Characterization of an allelic series of *cvp1* mutations revealed addnl. functions of CVP1 in organ expansion and elongation. We identified CVP1 and found that it encodes STEROL METHYLTRANSFERASE2 (SMT2), an enzyme in the sterol biosynthetic pathway. SMT2 and the functionally redundant SMT3 act at a branch point in the pathway that mediates sterol and brassinosteroid levels. The SMT2 gene is expressed in a number of developing organs and is regulated by various hormones. As predicted from SMT2 enzymic activity, the precursors to brassinosteroid are increased at the expense of sterols in *cvp1* mutants, identifying a role for sterols in vascular cell polarization and axialization.  
ST *Arabidopsis cvp1 mutant sterol methyltransferase2 sterol vascular patterning*  
IT Enzymes, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(SMT3; identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT Gene, plant  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(cvp1; identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT *Arabidopsis thaliana*  
Molecular cloning  
Transformation, genetic  
(identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT Sterols  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT Gene, plant  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(smt1; identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT Gene, plant  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(smt2; identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT Gene, plant  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(smt3; identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT Plant tissue  
(vascular, patterning; identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 77-06-5, Gibberellic acid 80-97-7, Cholestanol 83-45-4, Sitostanol 83-46-5 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 87-51-4, IAA, biological studies 469-38-5, Cycloartenol 469-39-6, Cycloecalenol 474-40-8, 24-Ethylidenelophenol 474-60-2, Campestanol 474-62-4, Campesterol 474-63-5, 24-Methylenecholesterol 474-68-0, Episterol 481-14-1, Isofucosterol 1175-06-0, 6-Oxocholestanol 1176-52-9, 24-Methylenelophenol 1214-39-7, 6-BA 1449-09-8, 24-Methylenecycloartanol 16910-32-0, Obtusifoliol 22059-21-8, ACC 23290-26-8, Avenasterol 37257-07-1 74635-33-9 78821-43-9, Epibrassinolide 101046-94-0, 6-Oxositostanol 168113-32-4, 6-Oxocampestanol 198416-73-8, 6-Deoxocathasterone  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular patterning)

RE.CNT 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 78821-43-9,

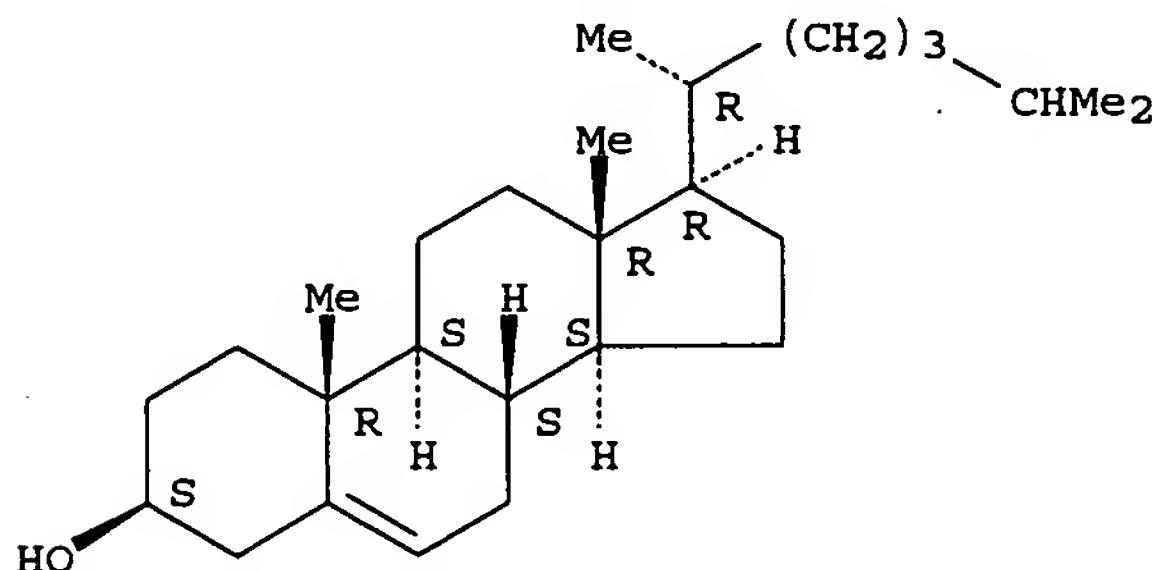
**Epibrassinolide**

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (identification of CVP1 reveals a role for sterols in vascular  
 patterning)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

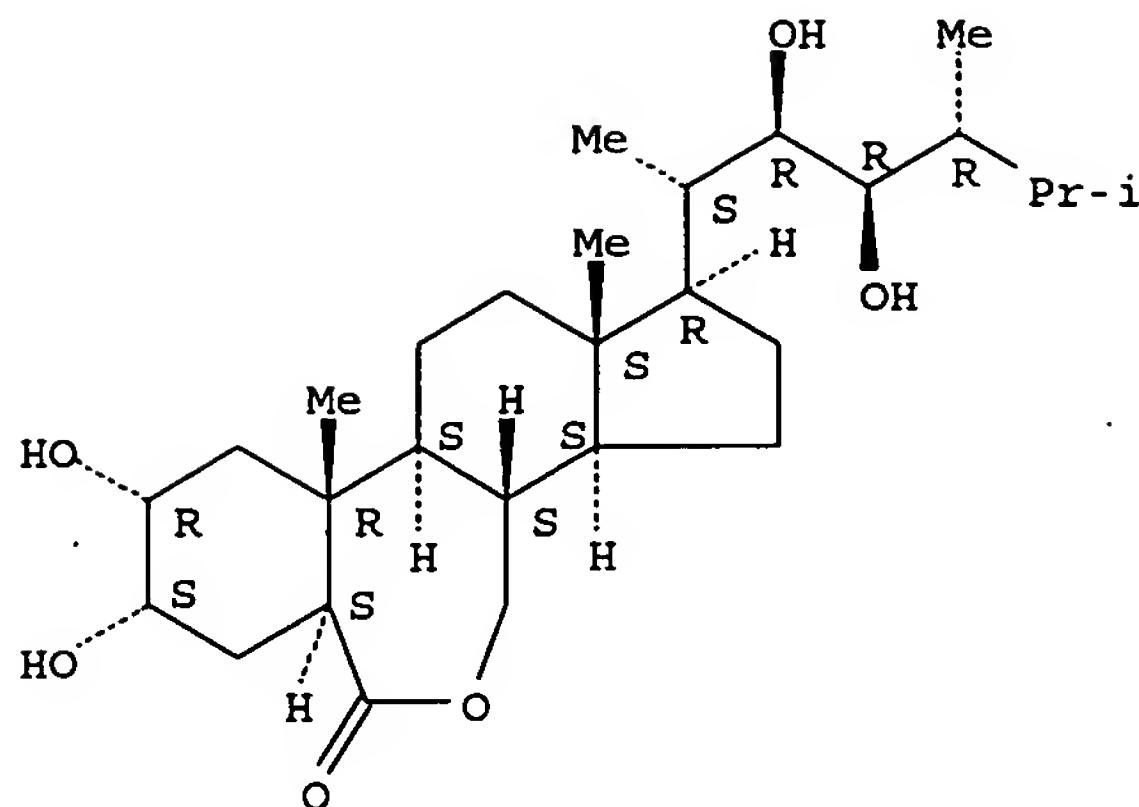
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 78821-43-9 HCAPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 6 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:429566 HCAPLUS  
 DN 137:16565  
 ED Entered STN: 07 Jun 2002  
 TI *Arabidopsis* *dwf7* alleles of the *STE1* gene defective in the  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desaturation in brassinosteroid biosynthesis  
 IN Choe, Sunghwa; Feldmann, Kenneth A.  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 53 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C07H021-02  
 ICS C07H021-04; A01H005-00  
 INCL 536023100  
 CC 3-3 (Biochemical Genetics)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 7, 10

## FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002068822	A1	20020606	US 2001-775879	20010202 <--
US 2004133948	A1	20040708	US 2003-736318	20031215 <--
PRAI US 2000-179901P	P	20000202	<--	
US 2001-775879	B3	20010202	<--	

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2002068822	ICM	C07H021-02
	ICS	C07H021-04; A01H005-00
	INCL	536023100
US 2002068822	NCL	536/023.100; 800/278.000
	ECLA	C07K014/415; C12N015/82C8; C12N015/82C4B
US 2004133948	NCL	800/287.000; 536/023.600
	ECLA	C07K014/415; C12N015/82C4B; C12N015/82C8H4; C12N015/82C8H10

AB Dwarf7 (*dwf7*) mutants and polypeptides, as well as methods of using the same, are disclosed. The mutation affects brassinosteroid biosynthesis and results in a characteristic dwarf phenotypes in plants. The *dwf7* polynucleotides can be used in the production of transgenic plants which display at least one *dwf7* phenotype, so that the resulting plants have altered structure or morphol. The gene was identified after T-DNA-mediated transposon mutagenesis and complementation anal. of dwarf plants. The *dwf7* phenotype was shown to be due to alleles of the *STE1* gene. The phenotype of *dwf7* plants is typical of brassinosteroid-deficient plants but showed impaired fertility rather than sterility.

ST *Arabidopsis* gene *STE* lathosterol oxidase sequence; *dwf7* allele *STE* gene

Arabidopsis brassinosteroid; dwarf plant brassinosteroid biosynthesis STE1 gene allele  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (STE1; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT Arabidopsis thaliana  
 Molecular cloning  
 (arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT Growth and development, plant  
 (brassinosteroid metabolism and; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT Alleles  
 (dwf7-1 and dwf7-2, of STE1 gene; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT Sterols  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (engineering plant content of; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT Protein sequences  
 (of STE1 gene product of Arabidopsis; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT DNA sequences  
 (of dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene of Arabidopsis; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT Genetic engineering  
 (of plant growth and brassinosteroid metabolism; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 433738-31-9 433738-32-0 433738-33-1 433738-35-3, Protein  
 (Arabidopsis thaliana gene HDF7)  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (amino acid sequence; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 37255-37-1,  $\Delta 7$  Sterol C5(6) desaturase  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 474-63-5, 24-Methylenecholesterol 78821-42-8,  
 Brassinosteroid  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (engineering plant content of; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 433738-30-8D, subfragments are claimed 433738-34-2D, subfragments are claimed  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (nucleotide sequence; arabidopsis dwf7 alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid)

biosynthesis)

IT 433742-37-1 433742-38-2 433742-39-3 433742-40-6 433742-41-7  
 433742-42-8 433742-43-9 433742-44-0 433742-45-1 433742-46-2  
 433742-47-3 433742-48-4 433742-49-5 433742-50-8 433742-56-4  
 433742-57-5

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; arabidopsis *dwf7* alleles of the STE1 gene defective in the  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 433742-51-9 433742-52-0 433742-53-1 433742-54-2 433742-55-3

RL: PRP (Properties)

(unclaimed protein sequence; arabidopsis *dwf7* alleles of the STE1 gene defective in the  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

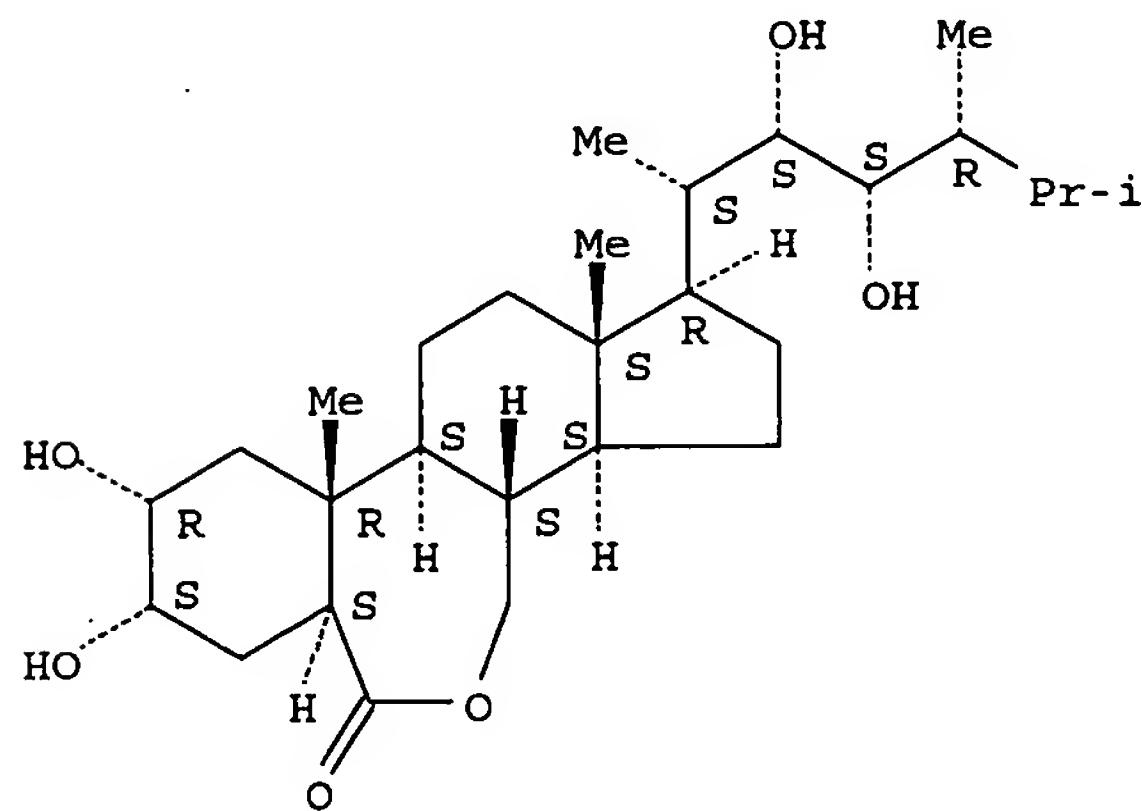
IT 78821-42-8, Brassinosteroid

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (arabidopsis *dwf7* alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

RN 78821-42-8 HCAPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2S,3S,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



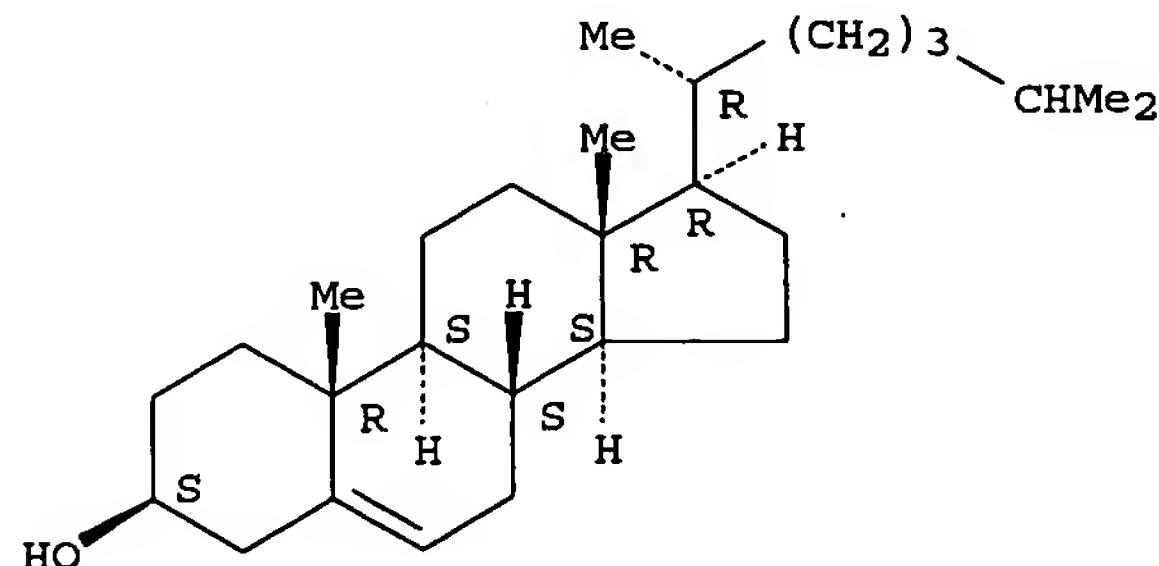
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (engineering plant content of; arabidopsis *dwf7* alleles of STE1 gene defective in  $\Delta 7$  sterol C-5 desatn. in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

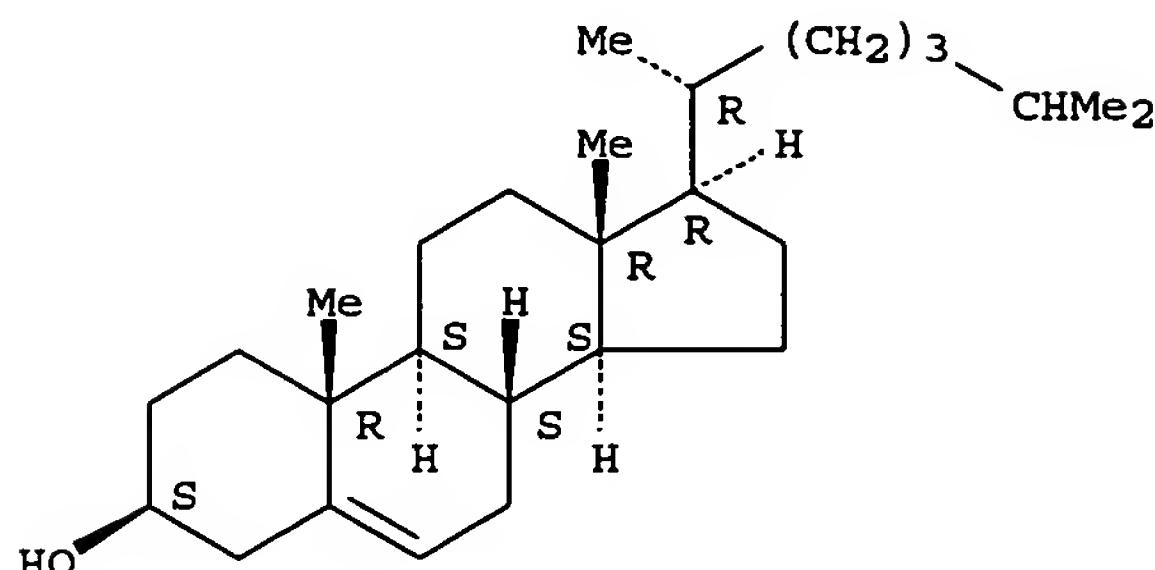
Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 7 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:382779 HCAPLUS  
 DN 137:182381  
 ED Entered STN: 23 May 2002  
 TI Biosynthesis of cholestanol in higher plants  
 AU Nakajima, Naoko; Fujioka, Shozo; Tanaka, Takashi; Takatsuto, Suguru; Yoshida, Shigeo  
 CS RIKEN (The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research), Wako-shi, Saitama, 351-0198, Japan  
 SO Phytochemistry (2002), 60(3), 275-279  
 CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422  
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-2 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB To understand the early steps of C27 brassinosteroid biosynthesis, metabolic expts. were performed with *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Nicotiana tabacum* seedlings, and with cultured *Catharanthus roseus* cells. [26, 28-2H6]Campestanol, [26-2H3]cholesterol, and [26-2H3]cholestanol were administered to each plant, and the resulting metabolites were analyzed by gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry. In all the species examined, [2H3]cholestanol was identified as a metabolite of [2H6]campestanol, and [2H3]cholest-4-en-3-one and [2H3]cholestanol were identified as metabolites of [2H3]cholesterol. This study revealed that cholestanol (C27 sterol) was biosynthesized from both cholesterol (C27 sterol) and campestanol (C28 sterol). It was also demonstrated that cholestanol was converted to 6-oxocholestanol, and campestanol was converted to 6-oxocampestanol.  
 ST plant cholestanol biosynthesis  
 IT *Arabidopsis thaliana*  
 Catharanthus roseus  
 Nicotiana tabacum  
 Plant tissue culture  
 Seedling  
 (biosynthesis of cholestanol in higher plants)  
 IT Sterols  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (metabolism of; biosynthesis of cholestanol in higher plants)  
 IT Metabolic pathways  
 (proposed; biosynthesis of cholestanol in higher plants)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 80-97-7, Cholestanol  
 474-60-2, Campestanol 601-57-0, Cholest-4-en-3-one 1175-06-0  
 168113-32-4, 6-Oxocampestanol  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (biosynthesis of cholestanol in higher plants)  
 RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 RE  
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 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (biosynthesis of cholestanol in higher plants)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 8 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:387101 HCPLUS  
 DN 135:208235  
 ED Entered STN: 30 May 2001  
 TI The ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase  
 AU Schaeffer, Aurelie; Bronner, Roberte; Benveniste, Pierre; Schaller, Hubert  
 CS Departement Biosynthese et Fonctions des Isoprenoides, Institut de Botanique, Institut de Biologie Moleculaire des Plantes du CNRS, Strasbourg, 67083, Fr.  
 SO Plant Journal (2001), 25(6), 605-615  
 CODEN: PLJUED; ISSN: 0960-7412  
 PB Blackwell Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 3; 7  
 AB The Arabidopsis genome contains three distinct genes encoding sterol-C24-methyltransferases (SMTs) involved in sterol biosynthesis. The expression of one of them, STEROL METHYLTRANSFERASE 2;1, was modulated in 35S::SMT2;1 Arabidopsis in order to study its physiol. function. Plants overexpressing the transgene accumulate sitosterol, a 24-ethylsterol which is thought to be the typical plant membrane reinforcer, at the expense of campesterol. These plants displayed a reduced stature and growth that could be restored by brassinosteroid treatment. Plants showing co-suppression of SMT2;1 were characterized by a predominant 24-methylsterol biosynthetic pathway leading to a high campesterol content and a depletion in sitosterol. Pleiotropic effects on development such as reduced growth, increased branching, and low fertility of high-campesterol plants were not modified by exogenous brassinosteroids, indicating specific sterol requirements to promote normal development. Thus SMT2;1 has a crucial role in balancing the ratio of campesterol to sitosterol in order to fit both growth requirements and membrane integrity.  
 ST sterol methyltransferase campesterol sitosterol Arabidopsis growth; sequence sterol methyltransferase Arabidopsis  
 IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroids; effect on growth of high-sterol and high-campesterol Arabidopsis)  
 IT Arabidopsis thaliana  
 Cell membrane  
 Growth and development, plant  
 Protein sequences  
 Reproduction, plant  
 cDNA sequences

(ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

IT Sitosterols  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)  
 (ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

IT Transformation, genetic  
 (sterols and growth of transgenic SMT2;1 Arabidopsis)

IT 302432-88-8  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (amino acid sequence; ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (effect on growth of high-sterol and high-campesterol Arabidopsis)

IT 273901-10-3, GenBank AF090372  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (nucleotide sequence; ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-48-7, Stigmastanol  
 469-38-5, Cycloartenol 474-40-8, 24-Ethylidene lophenol 474-63-5,  
 24-Methylene cholesterol 474-67-9, Brassicasterol 474-68-0, Episterol  
 481-14-1, Isofucosterol 521-04-0,  $\Delta$ 7-Sitosterol 1176-52-9,  
 24-Methylene lophenol 16910-32-0, Obtusifoliol 23290-26-8,  
 $\Delta$ 7-Avenasterol 124713-05-9, 24-Methylene cycloartenol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)  
 (of transgenic SMT2;1 Arabidopsis)

IT 37257-07-1,  $\Delta$ 24-Sterol methyltransferase  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

IT 50936-46-4  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

IT 474-62-4, Campesterol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)  
 (ratio of campesterol to sitosterol that modulates growth in Arabidopsis is controlled by sterol methyltransferase)

RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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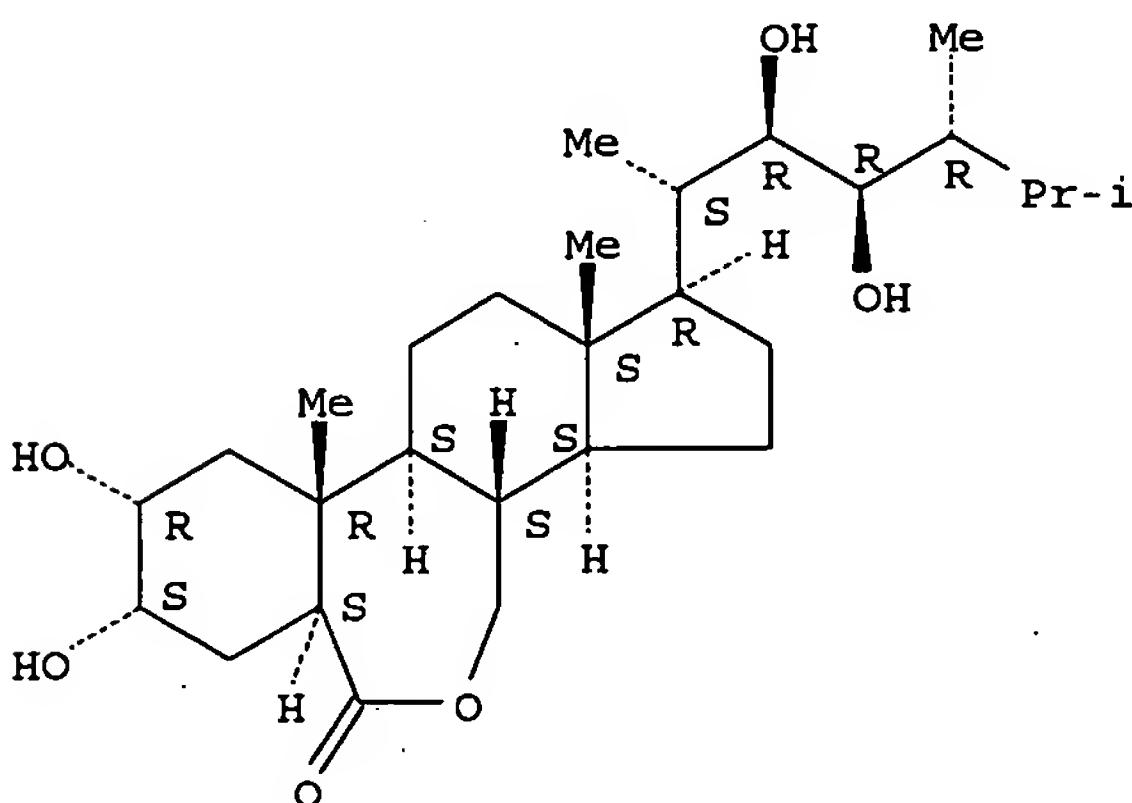
IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(effect on growth of high-sterol and high-campesterol *Arabidopsis*)

RN 78821-43-9 HCAPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-,  
(1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



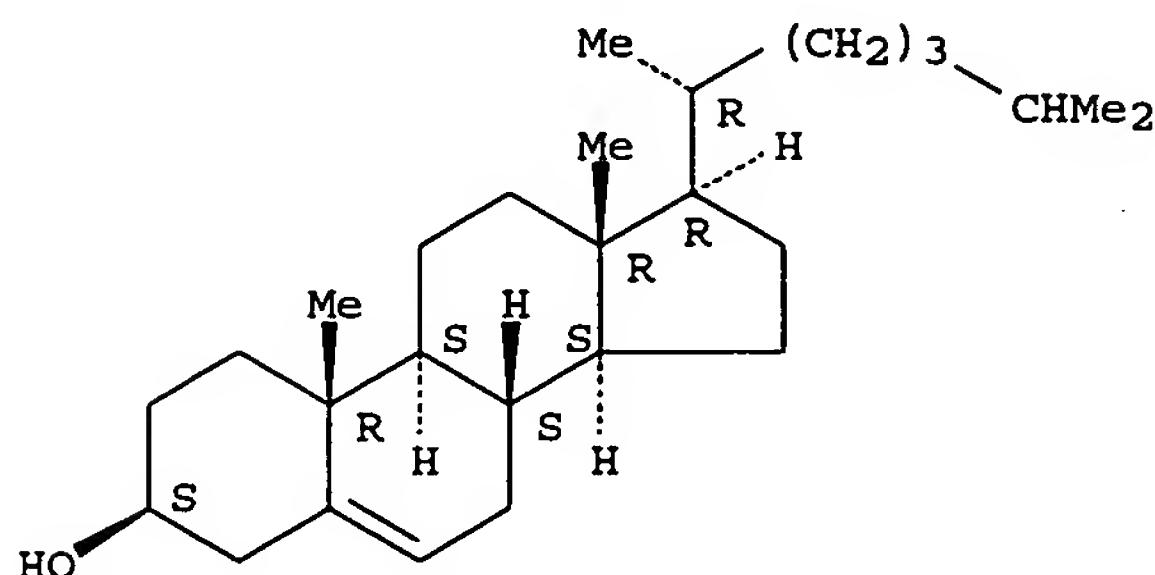
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC

(Process)  
(of transgenic SMT2;1 *Arabidopsis*)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

### Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 9 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:314480 HCAPLUS

DN 135:134684

ED      Entered STN: 03 May 2001

TI Accumulation of 6-deoxocathasterone and 6-deoxocasta-  
sterone in Arabidopsis, pea and tomato is suggestive of common rate-limiting steps in  
brassinosteroid biosynthesis

AU Nomura, T.; Sato, T.; Bishop, G. J.; Kamiya, Y.; Takatsuto, S.; Yokota, T.

CS Department of Biosciences, Teikyo University, Utsunomiya, 320-8551, Japan

SO Phytochemistry (2001), 57(2), 171-178

CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

## DT Journal

## LA English

CC 11-2 (Plant Biochemistry)

AB To gain a better understanding of brassinosteroid biosynthesis, the levels of brassinosteroids and sterols related to brassinolide biosynthesis in *Arabidopsis*, pea, and tomato plants were quantified by gas chromatog.-selected ion monitoring. In these plants, the late C-6 oxidation pathway was found to be the predominant pathway in the synthesis of castasterone. Furthermore, all these plant species had similar BR profiles, suggesting the presence of common biosynthetic control mechanisms. The especially high levels of 6-deoxocathasterone and 6-deoxocastasterone may indicate that their resp. conversions to 6-deoxoteasterone and castasterone are regulated in planta and hence are important rate-limiting steps in brassinosteroid biosynthesis. Other possible rate-limiting reactions, including the conversion of campestanol to 6-deoxocathasterone, are also discussed. Tomato differs from *Arabidopsis* and pea in that tomato contains 28-norcastasterone as a biol. active brassinosteroid, and that its putative precursors, cholesterol and its relatives are the major sterols.

ST deoxocathasterone deoxocastasterone brassinosteroid formation

Arabidopsis Pisum Lycopersicon

## IT *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Pea

Tomato

(accumulation of 6-deoxocathasterone and 6-deoxocastasterone in *Arabidopsis*, pea and tomato in brassinosteroid biosynthesis in relation to rate-limiting steps)

## IT      Hormones, plant

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)

(brassinosteroids; accumulation of 6-deoxocathasterone and 6-deoxocastasterone in *Arabidopsis*, pea and tomato in

brassinosteroid biosynthesis in relation to rate-limiting steps)

IT Sterols  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of *Arabidopsis*, pea and tomato in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

IT 87833-54-3, 6-Deoxocastasterone 198416-73-8, 6-Deoxocathasterone  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (accumulation of 6-deoxocathasterone and 6-deoxocastasterone in *Arabidopsis*, pea and tomato in brassinosteroid biosynthesis in relation to rate-limiting steps)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 80-97-7, Cholestanol  
 80-99-9, Lathosterol 83-45-4,  $\beta$ -Sitostanol 83-46-5,  
 $\beta$ -Sitosterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 474-60-2, Campestanol  
 474-62-4, Campesterol 474-63-5, 24-Methylenecholesterol 481-14-1,  
 Isofucosterol 481-25-4, Lophenol 4651-51-8, 24-Epicampesterol  
 6538-02-9 72962-43-7, Brassinolide 80736-41-0,  
 Castasterone 83464-85-1, 28-Norcastasterone 87734-68-7, Typhasterol  
 92751-21-8, Teasterone 124853-28-7, 3-Dehydroteasterone 164034-47-3,  
 6-Deoxotyphasterol 164034-48-4, 3-Dehydro-6-deoxoteasterone  
 168069-61-2 168113-32-4, 6-Oxocampestanol 168146-23-4, Cathasterone  
 188397-19-5, 6-Deoxoteasterone 220566-70-1  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of *Arabidopsis*, pea and tomato in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

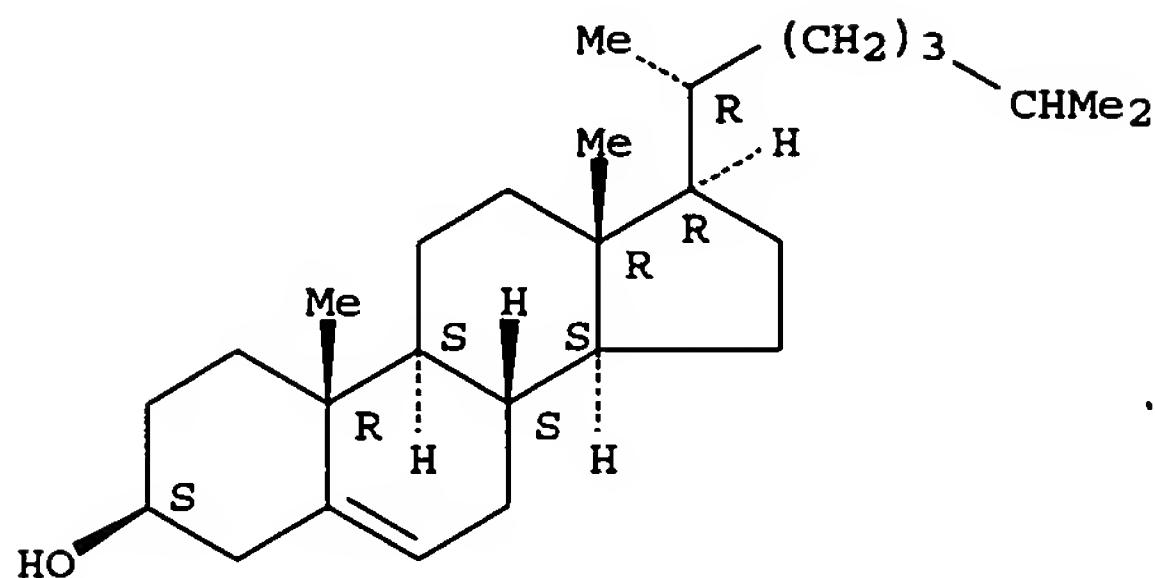
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IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 72962-43-7,  
 Brassinolide  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of *Arabidopsis*, pea and tomato in brassinosteroid biosynthesis)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

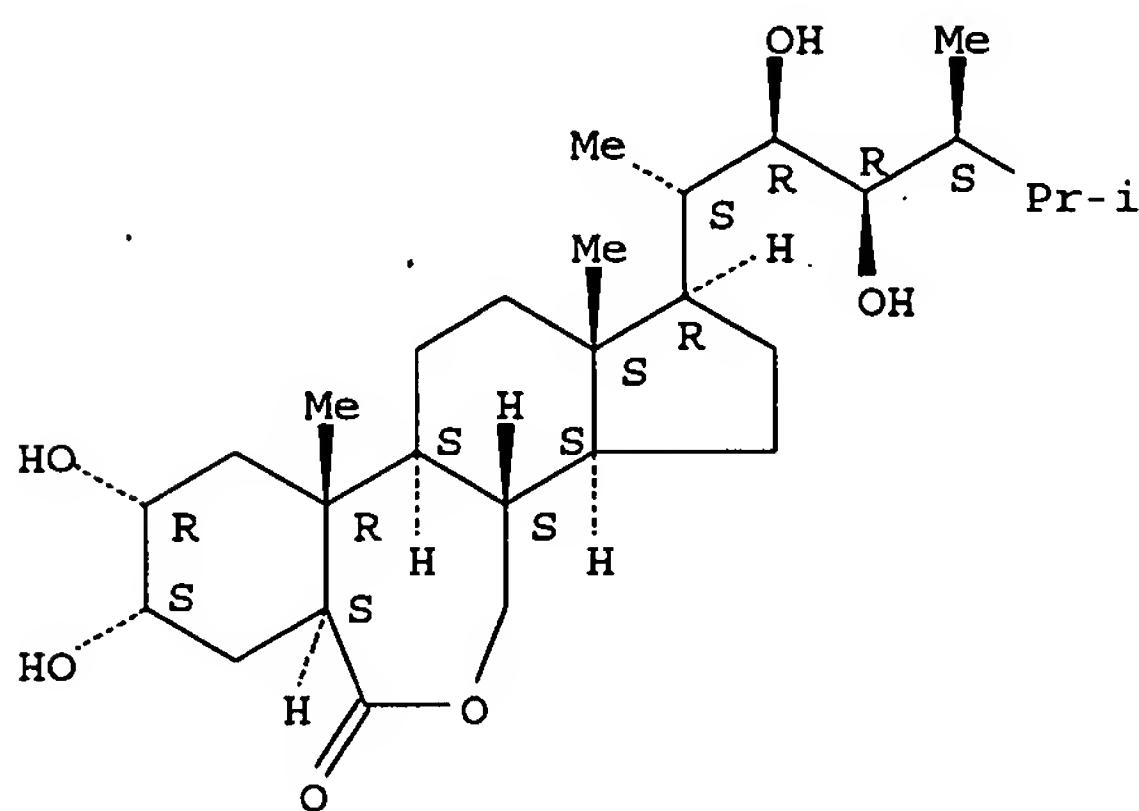
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 72962-43-7 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 10 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:250981 HCPLUS

DN 135:89935

ED Entered STN: 10 Apr 2001

TI Brassinosteroids, microtubules and cell elongation in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. I. Molecular, cellular and physiological characterization of the *Arabidopsis* *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desaturation step leading to brassinosteroid biosynthesis

AU Catterou, Manuella; Dubois, Frederic; Schaller, Hubert; Aubanelle, Laurent; Vilcot, Beate; Sangwan-Norreel, Brigitte S.; Sangwan, Rajbir S.

CS Laboratoire Androgenese et Biotechnologie, Faculte des Sciences, Universite de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens, 80039, Fr.

SO *Planta* (2001), 212(5-6), 659-672

CODEN: PLANAB; ISSN: 0032-0935

PB Springer-Verlag

DT Journal

LA English

CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)

AB Although cell elongation is a basic function of plant morphogenesis, many of the mol. events involved in this process are still unknown. In this work an extremely dwarf mutant, originally named *bul*, was used to study one of the main processes of plant development, cell elongation. Genetic

analyses revealed that the BUL locus was linked to the *ngal72* marker on chromosome 3. Recently, after mapping the new *dwf7* mutation of *Arabidopsis*, which is allelic to *ste1*, it was reported that *dwf7* is also linked to the same marker. Sterol analyses of the *bul1-1* mutant indicated that *bul1-1* is defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid biosynthesis. Considering these findings, we designated our *bul* mutant as *bul1-1/dwf7-3/ste1-4*. The *bul1-1* mutant was characterized by a very dwarf phenotype, with delayed development and reduced fertility. The mutant leaves had a dark-green color, which was probably due to continuous stomatal closure. The *bul1-1* mutant showed a partially de-etiolated phenotype in the dark. Cellular characterization and rescue expts. with brassinosteroids demonstrated the involvement of the BUL1-1 protein in brassinosteroid-dependent plant growth processes.

ST *Arabidopsis brassinosteroid biosynthesis dwarf mutant*  
 IT *Arabidopsis thaliana*  
 Leaf  
 Seedling  
 (Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Proteins, specific or class  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (BUL1-1; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Root  
 (apex; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Phenotypes  
 (bul1-1/dwf7-3/ste1-4; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (bul1; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Growth and development, plant  
 (dwarfism; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (dwf7; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Growth and development, plant  
 (morphogenesis; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Growth and development, plant  
 (root; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (ste1; Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 80-99-9,  $\Delta 7$ -Cholestenol 83-46-5 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 469-38-5, Cycloartenol 474-40-8, 24-Ethylidene lophenol 474-62-4, Campesterol 474-63-5, 24-Methylene cholesterol 474-67-9, Brassicasterol 474-68-0, Episterol 481-14-1, Isofucosterol 481-18-5 516-78-9,  $\Delta 7$ -Campestenol 1176-52-9, 24-Methylene lophenol 1912-66-9, Pollinastanol 5259-28-9 6869-99-4 16910-32-0, Obtusifoliol 17608-76-3,  $\Delta 7,22$ -Ergostadienol 20780-37-4 23290-26-8,  $\Delta 7$ -Avenasterol 108942-93-4 124713-05-9, 24-Methylene cycloartenol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM

(Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)

RE.CNT 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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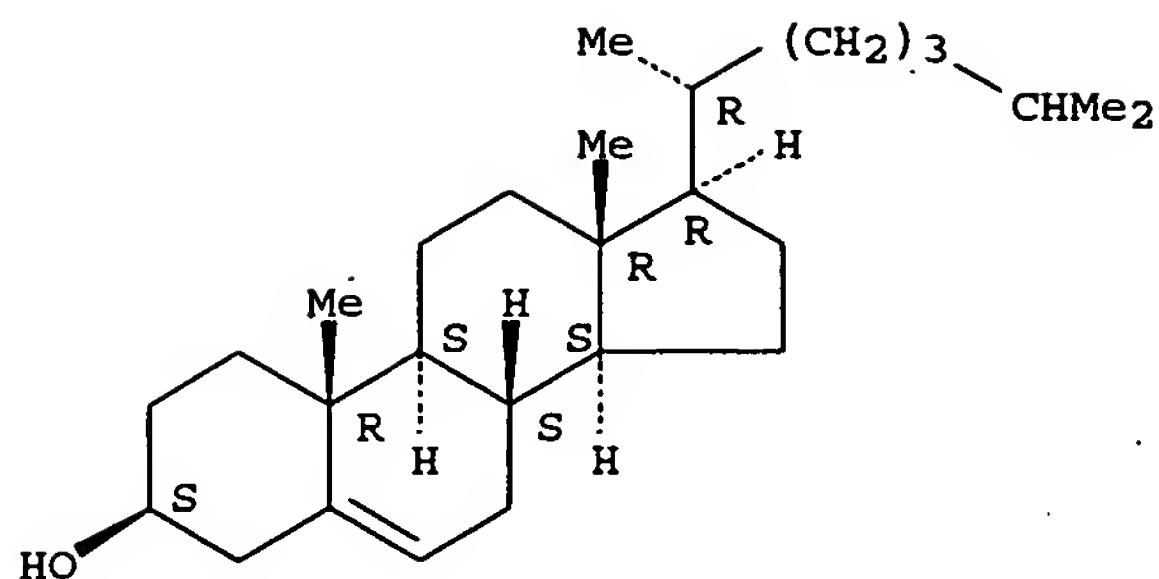
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (Arabidopsis *bul1* mutant, defective in the  $\Delta 7$ -sterol-C5-desatn. step leading to brassinosteroid)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 11 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:516729 HCPLUS  
 DN 134:2734  
 ED Entered STN: 31 Jul 2000  
 TI Tissue-specific induction of the mRNA for an extracellular invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids suggests a role for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning  
 AU Goetz, Marc; Godt, Dietmute E.; Roitsch, Thomas  
 CS Institut fur Zellbiologie und Pflanzenphysiologie, Universitat Regensburg, Regensburg, 93053, Germany  
 SO Plant Journal (2000), 22(6), 515-522  
 CODEN: PLJUED; ISSN: 0960-7412  
 PB Blackwell Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-4 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB Brassinosteroids (BRs) induce various growth responses when applied exogenously to plant tissues, and the anal. of biosynthetic mutants reveals an essential role for plant growth and development. Only a few BR-regulated genes have been identified so far, and the corresponding gene products are assumed to be involved in cell elongation. The present study shows that BR growth responses are linked to the regulation of carbohydrate metabolism by induction of the mRNA for the key enzyme of an apoplastic phloem-unloading pathway. Addition of BRs to autotrophic tomato suspension culture cells specifically elevates the activity of cell-wall-bound invertase, whereas the intracellular invertase activities were not affected. This enhanced enzyme activity was shown to correlate with the induction of the mRNA of extracellular invertase Lin6, whereas the mRNA levels of the other three extracellular invertase isoenzymes were not affected. The induction level induced by different BRs correlates with their growth-promoting activity. The physiol. significance of this regulation is further supported by the low concns. and short incubation times required to induce Lin6 mRNA. This regulatory mechanism results in an elevated uptake of sucrose via the hexose monomers, and thus an increased supply of to the BR-treated cells. Expts. with tomato seedlings showed that the localized BR-dependent growth response of the hypocotyl elongation zone was accompanied by a specific induction of Lin6 mRNA that is restricted to the corresponding tissues. This study demonstrates a role of BRs in tissue-specific source/sink regulation.  
 ST brassinosteroid induction invertase gene tomato  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
 (Lin6; tissue-specific induction of mRNA for extracellular invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning)  
 IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroids; tissue-specific induction of mRNA for invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role

for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning)

IT Tomato  
 (tissue-specific induction of mRNA for extracellular invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning)

IT 50-28-2,  $\beta$ -Estradiol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 72962-43-7, Brassinolide 78821-43-9, 24-epi-Brassinolide 82373-95-3, 28-Homo-Brassinolide  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (tissue-specific induction of mRNA for extracellular invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning)

IT 9001-57-4D, Invertase, isoenzymes  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (tissue-specific induction of mRNA for extracellular invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning)

IT 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation; nonpreparative)  
 (tissue-specific induction of mRNA for extracellular invertase isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role for steroid hormones in assimilate partitioning)

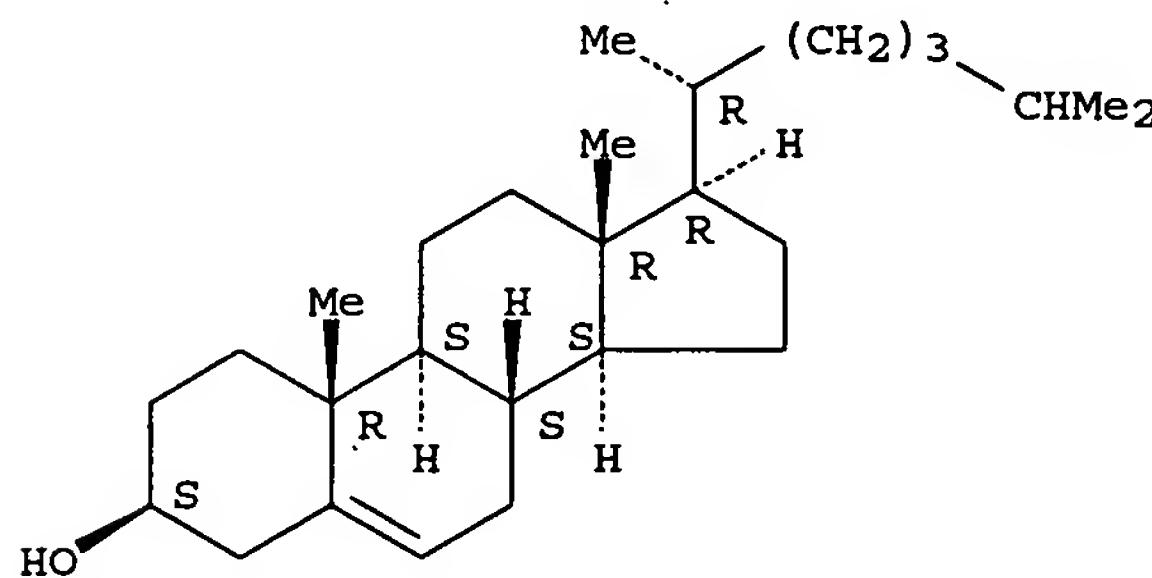
RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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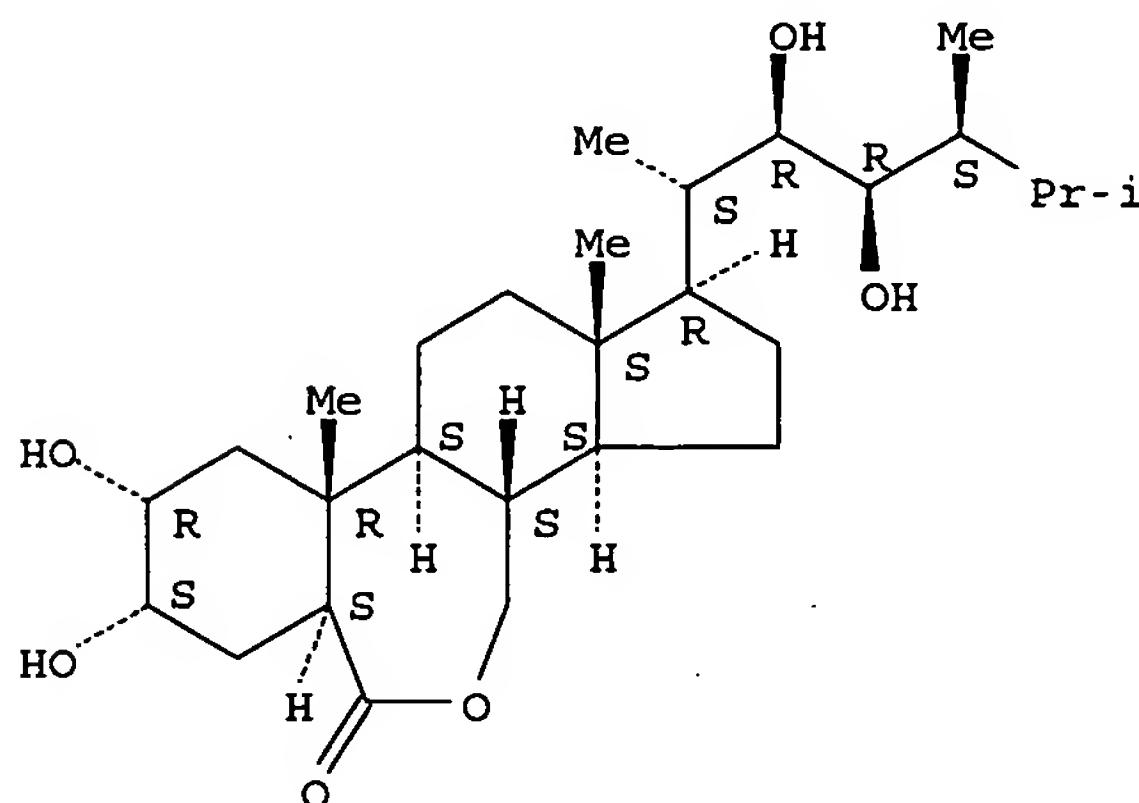
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IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 72962-43-7,  
Brassinolide 78821-43-9, 24-epi-Brassinolide  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological  
study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(tissue-specific induction of mRNA for extracellular invertase  
isoenzyme of tomato by brassinosteroids and role for steroid  
hormones in assimilate partitioning)  
RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



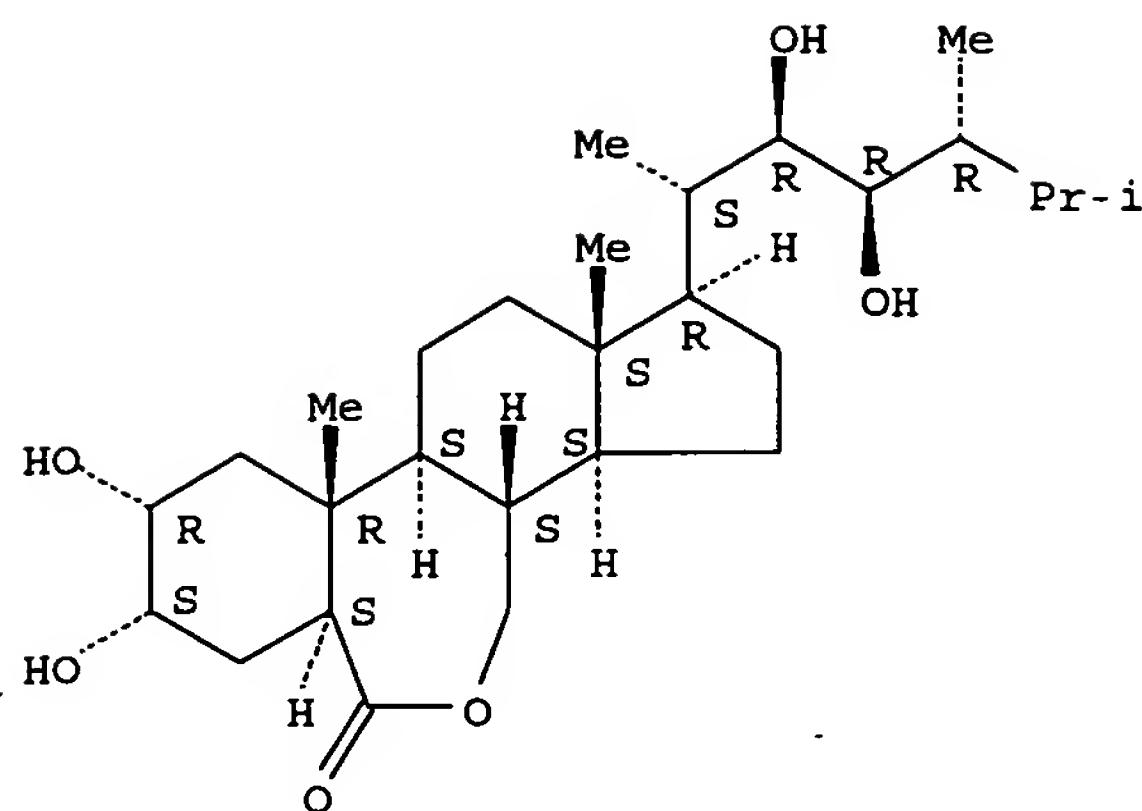
RN 72962-43-7 HCAPLUS  
CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-,  
(1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 78821-43-9 HCAPLUS  
CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-,  
(1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

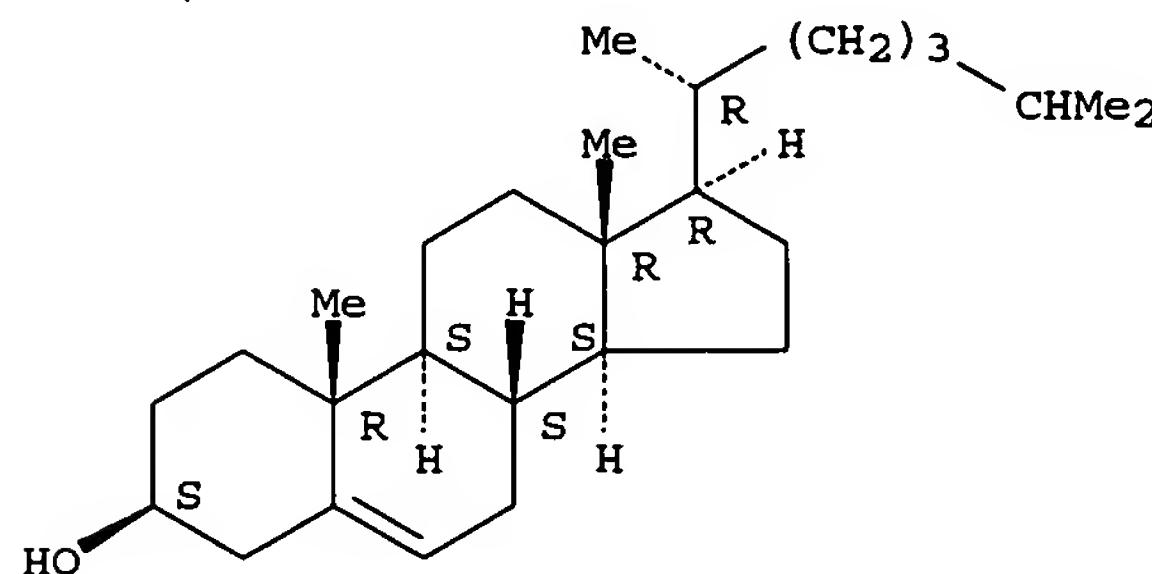
## Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 12 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:411753 HCAPLUS  
 DN 133:164205  
 ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 2000  
 TI <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of sterol derivatives, intermediates in the synthesis of ecdy- and brassinosteroids  
 AU Kovganko, N. V.; Kashkan, Zh. N.; Borisov, E. V.  
 CS Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, 220141, Belarus  
 SO Chemistry of Natural Compounds (Translation of Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii) (2000), Volume Date 1999, 35(6), 642-645  
 CODEN: CHNCA8; ISSN: 0009-3130  
 PB Consultants Bureau  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 32-7 (Steroids)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 22  
 AB The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of a series of steroids used to synthesize ecdy- and brassinosteroids are studied.  
 ST sterol NMR carbon 13 ecdysteroid brassinosteroid intermediate  
 IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
     (brassinosteroids; <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of sterol derivs.,  
     intermediates in the synthesis of ecdy- and brassinosteroids)  
 IT NMR spectroscopy  
     (carbon-13; of sterol derivs., intermediates in the synthesis of ecdy- and brassinosteroids)  
 IT Ecdysteroids  
 Sitosterols  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
     (<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of sterol derivs., intermediates in the synthesis of ecdy- and brassinosteroids)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, properties 83-46-5,  $\beta$ -Sitosterol  
 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 7674-79-5 24116-49-2, Cholesta-2,4-dien-6-one  
 63866-18-2 63866-20-6 74174-45-1 74174-49-5 101046-96-2  
 136319-13-6 136319-14-7 136319-22-7 288098-09-9  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
     (<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of sterol derivs., intermediates in the synthesis of ecdy- and brassinosteroids)  
 RE.CNT 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 RE  
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 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, properties  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (13C NMR spectra of sterol derivs., intermediates in the synthesis of  
 ecdy- and brassinosteroids)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 13 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:219787 HCPLUS  
 DN 133:161781  
 ED Entered STN: 06 Apr 2000  
 TI 24-Epi-castasterone and phytosterols from seeds of Maytenus boaria  
 (Celastraceae)  
 AU Franke, Katrin; Kuhnt, Cristine; Schmidt, Jurgen; Munoz, Orlando  
 CS Institute of Plant Biochemistry, Halle, D-06120, Germany  
 SO Revista Latinoamericana de Quimica (1999), 27(3), 111-115  
 CODEN: RLAQA8; ISSN: 0370-5943  
 PB Laboratorios Mixim S.A de C.V.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB The brassinosteroid 24-epi-castasterone was identified in seeds  
 of Maytenus boaria (Celastraceae) by GC-EIMS on the base of its Kovats  
 retention index in comparison with an authentic sample. The phytosterol  
 pattern of the same plant material indicated sitosterol as the main  
 component.  
 ST epicastasterone phytosterol Maytenus  
 IT Maytenus boaria  
 (24-Epi-castasterone and phytosterols from seeds of)  
 IT Sterols  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (from seeds of Maytenus boaria)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-45-4, Sitostanol  
 83-46-5,  $\beta$ -Sitosterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 474-62-4, Campesterol  
 481-14-1, Isofucosterol 4651-51-8, 22,23-Dihydrobrassicasterol

72050-71-6, 24-Epi-Castasterone

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(from seeds of *Maytenus boaria*)

RE.CNT 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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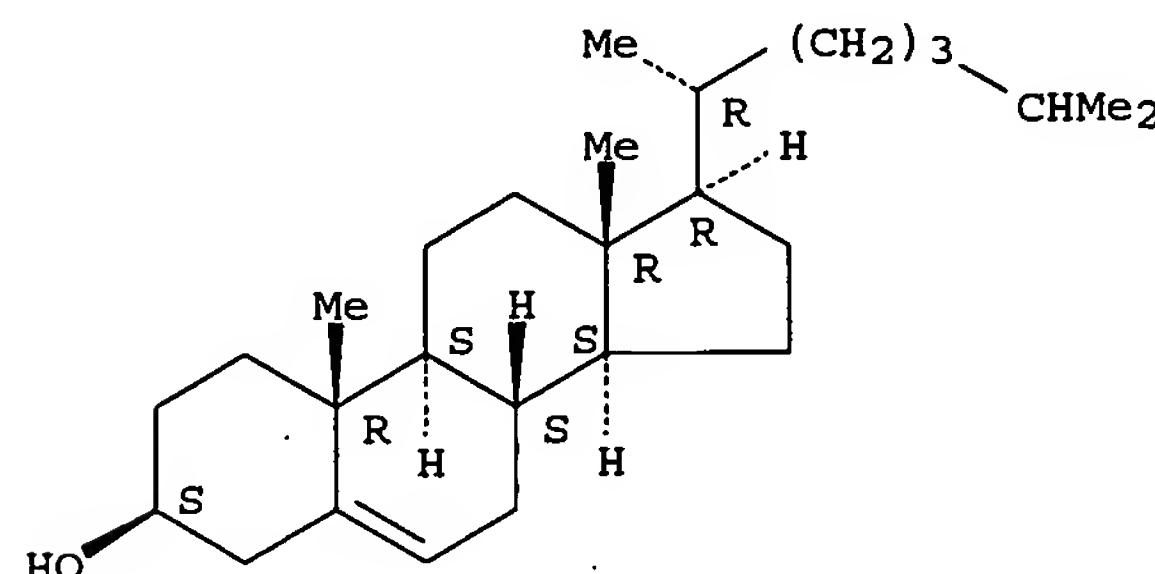
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(from seeds of *Maytenus boaria*)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 14 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:98194 HCPLUS

DN 132:133614.

ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 2000

TI Agents containing sugar- or sugar alcohol-type surfactants and other substances for preserving the freshness of cut flowers and vegetables

IN Suzuki, Tadayuki; Kamei, Masatoshi; Hayashi, Masaharu; Kurita, Kazuhiko

PA Kao Corporation, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A01N003-02

CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)

Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000005946	A1	20000210	WO 1999-JP4080	19990729
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 2000044401	A2	20000215	JP 1998-214106	19980729
JP 2000169302	A2	20000620	JP 1998-349965	19981209
JP 2000103701	A2	20000411	JP 1999-215861	19990729
JP 3537711	B2	20040614		
EP 1101402	A1	20010523	EP 1999-933160	19990729
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI JP 1998-214105	A	19980729		
JP 1998-214106	A	19980729		
JP 1998-349965	A	19981209		
WO 1999-JP4080	W	19990729		

## CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2000005946	ICM	A01N003-02
WO 2000005946	ECLA	A01N003/02
EP 1101402	ECLA	A01N003/02

AB Highly safe agents for preserving the freshness of harvested plants such as cut flowers and vegetables comprise a sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactant together with  $\geq 1$  substance selected from among sugars, plant hormones, antioxidants, colloidal particle flocculating/precipitating agents, and microbicides and preservatives, preferably at a sp. weight ratio. Thus, cut flowers (carnation, chrysanthemum, and rose) treated with an agent containing 100 ppm sucrose fatty acid ester and 2.0% glucose lasted 10-12 days, whereas flowers treated with 2.0% glucose alone lasted 5-6 days and flowers in water lasted 3-5 days.

ST preservative cut flower vegetable sugar surfactant

IT Cut flower preservation  
(agents containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances for)

IT Precipitation (chemical)  
(agents; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Glycosides  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(alkyl polyglycosides; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Hormones, plant  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(brassinosteroids; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Food preservatives  
(containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Preservatives  
(containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances for keeping harvested plants fresh)

IT Alditols  
Fatty acids, biological studies  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(esters; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Amides, biological studies  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (fatty; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (fructose-lactose-containing; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Antimicrobial agents  
 Antioxidants  
 Carnation (Dianthus)  
 Chinese cabbage  
 Chrysanthemum  
 Rose (Rosa)  
 Spinach (Spinacia oleracea)  
 Surfactants  
 Vegetable  
 (preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Auxins  
 Carbohydrates, biological studies  
 Cytokinins  
 Gibberellins  
 Hormones, plant  
 Polysaccharides, biological studies  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Carbohydrates, biological studies  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (sugar esters; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT Amides, biological studies  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (sugar; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT 9012-76-4, Chitosan 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, uses 147014-67-3, Kurifloc LC 541  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (precipitation agent; preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-50-1D, Sucrose, fatty acid esters 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 62-57-7, Aminoisobutyric acid 77-06-5, Gibberellic acid 94-75-7, 2,4-D, biological studies 99-20-7, Trehalose 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, biological studies 525-79-1, Kinetin 1330-43-4, Sodium tetraborate 1338-39-2, Rheodol SP-L 10 7173-51-5, Didecyldimethylammonium chloride 13073-35-3, Ethionine 23149-52-2, Silver thiosulfate 25339-99-5, DK Ester SL 18A 49669-74-1 73904-70-8, Proxel 257285-60-2, Maidooru 10  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (preservatives for cut flowers and vegetables containing sugar- or sugar alc.-type surfactants and other substances)

RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

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L41 ANSWER 15 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:38847 HCPLUS  
 DN 132:205474  
 ED Entered STN: 18 Jan 2000  
 TI 24-Epi-secasterone and 24-epi-castasterone from *Lychnis viscaria* seeds  
 AU Friebe, Annette; Volz, Andreas; Schmidt, Jurgen; Voigt, Brunhilde; Adam, Gunter; Schnabl, Heide  
 CS Institute of Agricultural Botany, University of Bonn, Bonn, D-53115, Germany  
 SO Phytochemistry (1999), 52(8), 1607-1610  
 CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422  
 PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 32  
 AB The brassinosteroids 24-epi-castasterone and the hitherto unknown (22R, 23R, 24R)-22,23-dihydroxy-2 $\beta$ ,3 $\beta$ -epoxy-24-methyl-5 $\alpha$ -cholestan-6-one (24-epi-secasterone) could be identified from seeds of *Lychnis viscaria* (Caryophyllaceae). In the phytosterol fraction of the same plant material spinasterol was found as the main component.  
 ST sterol *Lychnis*; secasterone *Lychnis*; castasterone *Lychnis*; spinasterol *Lychnis*  
 IT Sterols  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
 (isolation from *Lychnis*)  
 IT *Lychnis viscaria*  
 (isolation of secasterone and castasterone)  
 IT Steroids, biological studies  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
 (oxo; isolation of secasterone and castasterone from *Lychnis*)  
 IT New natural products  
 (secasterone from *Lychnis*)  
 IT 72050-71-6P, 24-epi-Castasterone 167075-97-0P, 24-epi-Secasterone  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
 (isolation and structure from *Lychnis*)  
 IT 57-88-5P, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-45-4P, Sitostanol  
 83-46-5P 83-48-7P, Stigmasterol 474-60-2P, Campestanol 474-62-4P, Campesterol 474-67-9P, 24-Methylcholesta-5,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol  
 481-18-5P, Spinasterol 17105-75-8P, 24-Methylcholest-7-en-3 $\beta$ -ol

25163-48-8P, Stigmast-22-en-3 $\beta$ -ol 41388-21-0P 117598-82-0P  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP  
(Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR  
(Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence);  
PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(isolation from *Lychnis*)

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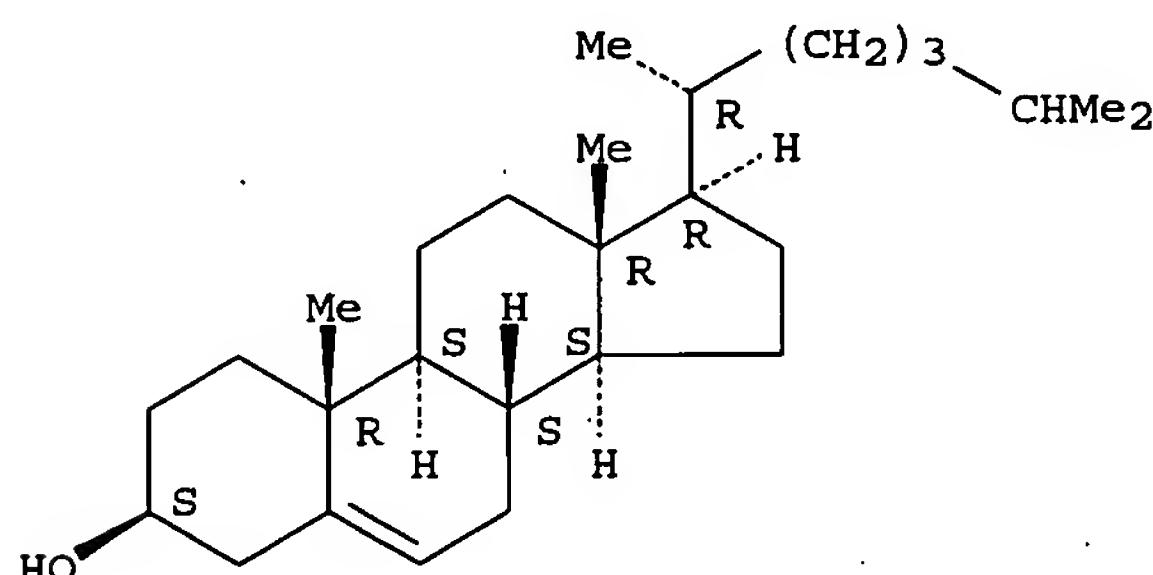
IT 57-88-5P, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(isolation from Lychnis)

BN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 16 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1999:258625 HCAPLUS

DN 131:56508

ED      Entered STN: 28 Apr 1999

TI Brassinosteroid/sterol synthesis and plant growth as affected by lka and lkb mutations of pea

AU Nomura, Takahito; Kitasaka, Yukiko; Takatsuto, Suguru; Reid, James B.; Fukami, Motohiro; Yokota, Takao

CS Department of the Science of Plant and Animal Production, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo, 183-8509, Japan

SO Plant Physiology (1999), 119(4), 1517-1526  
 CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889  
 PB American Society of Plant Physiologists  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB The dwarf pea (*Pisum sativum*) mutants lka and lkb are brassinosteroid (BR) insensitive and deficient, resp. The dwarf phenotype of the lkb mutant was rescued to wild type by exogenous application of brassinolide and its biosynthetic precursors. Gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry anal. of the endogenous sterols in this mutant revealed that it accumulates 24-methylenecholesterol and isofucosterol but is deficient in their hydrogenated products, campesterol and sitosterol. Feeding expts. using 2H-labeled 24-methylenecholesterol indicated that the lkb mutant is unable to isomerize and/or reduce the  $\Delta 24(2B)$  double bond. Dwarfism of the lkb mutant is, therefore, due to BR deficiency caused by blocked synthesis of campesterol from 24-methylenecholesterol. The lkb mutation also disrupted sterol composition of the membranes, which, in contrast to those of the wild type, contained isofucosterol as the major sterol and lacked stigmasterol. The lka mutant was not BR deficient, because it accumulated castasterone. Like some gibberellin-insensitive dwarf mutants, overprodn. of castasterone in the lka mutant may be ascribed to the lack of a feedback control mechanism due to impaired perception/signal transduction of BRs. The possibility that castasterone is a biol. active BR is discussed.  
 ST pea dwarfism brassinosteroid formation mutant; sterol pea  
 membrane dwarf mutant  
 IT Metabolism, plant  
 Pea  
 (brassinosteroid and sterol synthesis and plant growth as affected by lka and lkb mutations of pea)  
 IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)  
 (brassinosteroids; formation of brassinosteroids and sterols, growth of pea lka and lkb mutants, and effect of brassinolide and precursors)  
 IT Growth and development, plant  
 (dwarfism; brassinosteroid and sterol formation, growth of pea lka and lkb mutants, and effect of brassinolide and precursors)  
 IT Sterols  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (formation and distribution in pea lka and lkb mutants and effect of brassinolide and precursors)  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (lka and lkb; brassinosteroid and sterol formation and growth of pea lka and lkb mutants)  
 IT Membrane, biological  
 (sterol composition of membranes response to lkb mutation in pea)  
 IT 80736-41-0, Castasterone  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (brassinosteroid and sterol synthesis and plant growth of pea lka and lkb mutants and effect of brassinolide and precursors)  
 IT 87734-68-7, Typhasterol 87833-54-3, 6-Deoxocastasterone 92751-21-8, Teasterone 124853-28-7, 3-Dehydroteasterone 164034-47-3, 6-Deoxotyphasterol 164034-48-4 188397-19-5, 6-Deoxoteasterone

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (formation of brassinosteroids, growth of pea lka and lkb mutants, and effect of brassinolide and precursors)

IT 72962-43-7, Brassinolide  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (pea lka and lkb mutants response to)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-45-4, Sitostanol  
 83-46-5,  $\beta$ -Sitosterol 4651-51-8, 24-Epicampesterol 6538-02-9,  
 24-Epicampestanol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (sterol formation and distribution in pea lka and lkb mutants)

IT 474-60-2, Campestanol 474-62-4, Campesterol  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (sterol formation and distribution in pea lka and lkb mutants and effect of brassinolide and precursors)

IT 474-63-5, 24-Methylenecholesterol 481-14-1, Isofucosterol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)  
 (sterol formation and distribution in pea lka and lkb mutants and effect of brassinolide and precursors)

IT 83-48-7, Stigmasterol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (sterol formation and distribution in pea lka and lkb mutants and effect of brassinolide and precursors)

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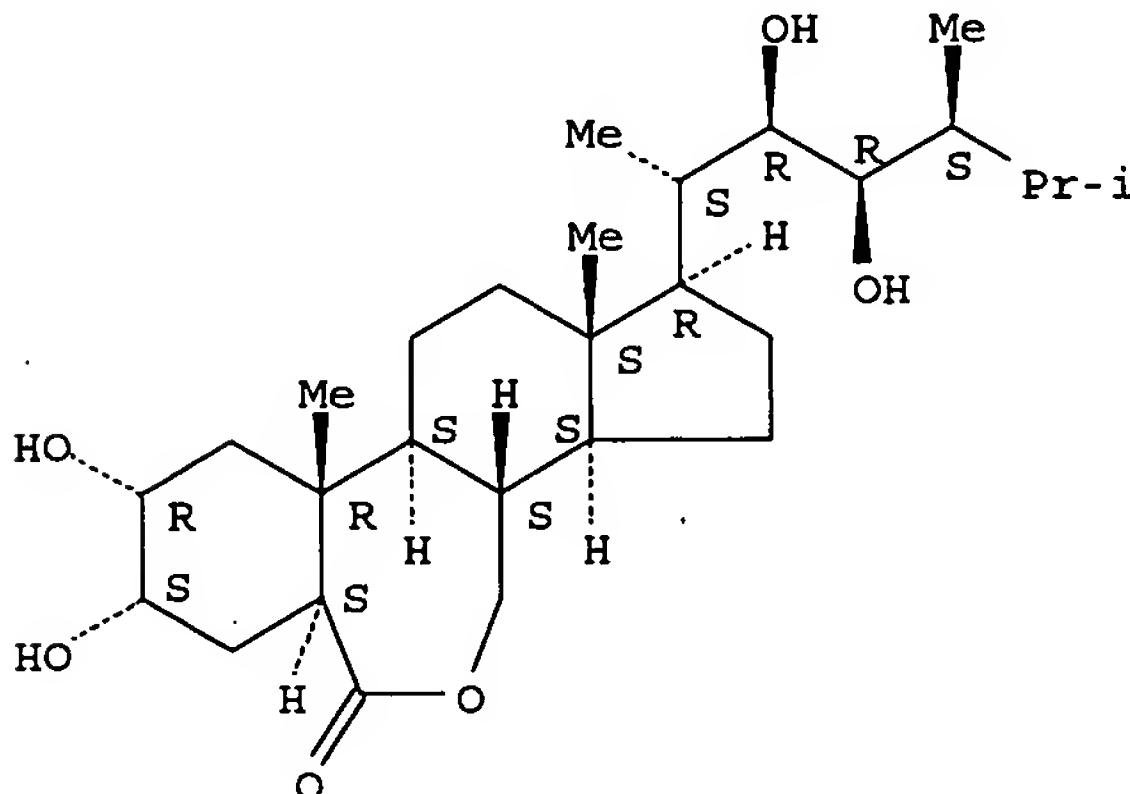
IT 72962-43-7, **Brassinolide**

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (pea lka and lkb mutants response to)

RN 72962-43-7 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

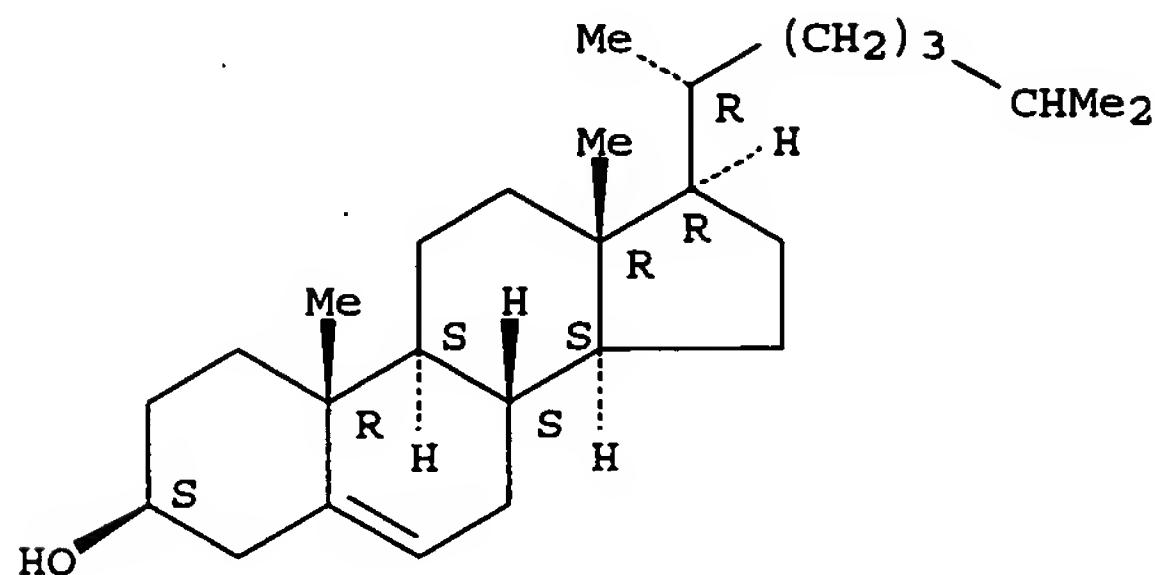


IT 57-88-5, **Cholesterol, biological studies**

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (sterol formation and distribution in pea lka and lkb mutants)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 17 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1998:831 HCAPLUS  
 DN 128:125844  
 ED Entered STN: 02 Jan 1998  
 TI Identification of teasterone and phytosterols in the lipid fraction from seeds of Cannabis sativa L  
 AU Takatsuto, Suguru; Kawashima, Takahiro; Noguchi, Takahiro; Fujioka, Shozo; Sakurai, Akira  
 CS Dep. Chem., Joetsu Univ. Education, Joetsu, 943, Japan  
 SO Nihon Yukagakkaishi (1997), 46(12), 1499-1504  
 CODEN: NIYUFC; ISSN: 1341-8327  
 PB Nihon Yukagaku Gakkai  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB Brassinosteroids and phytosterols in unsaponifiable lipid obtained from the seeds of Cannabis sativa L. were studied. Bioactive substances in a rice-lamina inclination test were highly purified, derivatized and analyzed by GC-MS. The brassinosteroid teasterone was identified, suggesting for the first time its possible presence as a fatty acid ester in dicot plants. The seeds were found to contain six phytosterols, cholesterol, campesterol, campestanol, stigmasterol, sitosterol and sitostanol, with sitosterol and campesterol present in the largest amts. Campestanol and sitostanol were identified in the seeds for the first time. The structural relationship between brassinosteroids and phytosterols in the seeds is discussed from a biosynthetic point of view.  
 ST Cannabis seed teasterone phytosterol; brassinosteroid Cannabis seed  
 IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (brassinosteroids; of Cannabis sativa seeds)  
 IT Sterols  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (phytosterols; of Cannabis sativa seeds)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-45-4, Sitostanol 83-46-5,  $\beta$ -Sitosterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 474-60-2, Campestanol 474-62-4, Campesterol 92751-21-8D, Teasterone, esters  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of Cannabis sativa seeds)  
 RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
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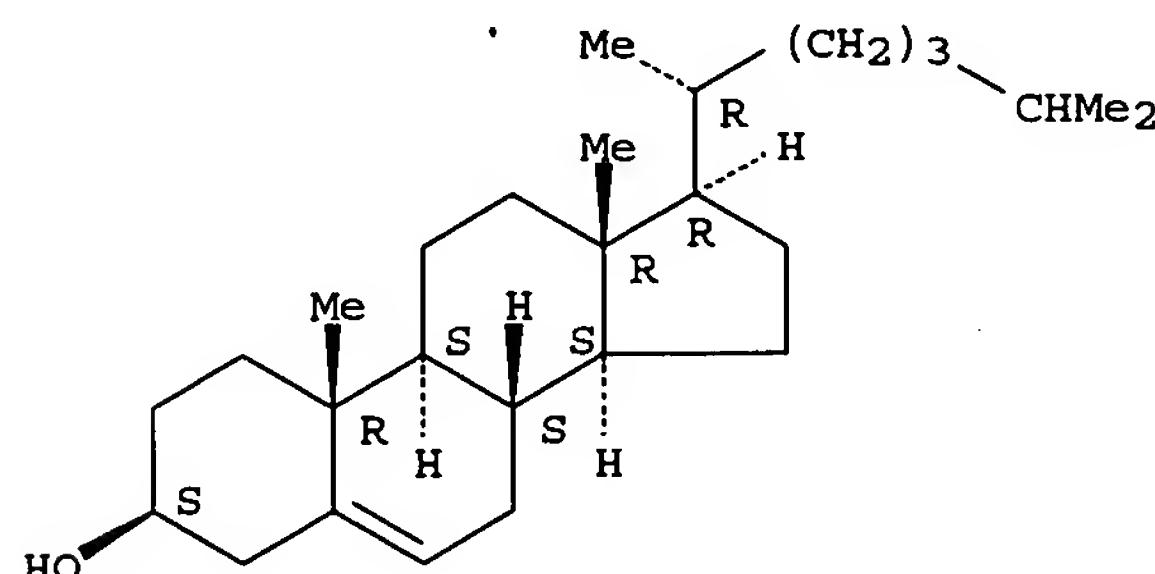
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of Cannabis sativa seeds)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 18 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1997:751941 HCAPLUS  
 DN 128:45890  
 ED Entered STN: 03 Dec 1997  
 TI Identification of brassinosteroids that appear to be derived from campesterol and cholesterol in tomato shoots  
 AU Yokota, Takao; Nomura, Takahito; Nakayama, Masayoshi  
 CS Department of Biosciences, School of Science and Engineering, Teikyo University, Tochigi, 320, Japan  
 SO Plant and Cell Physiology (1997), 38(11), 1291-1294  
 CODEN: PCPHA5; ISSN: 0032-0781  
 PB Japanese Society of Plant Physiologists  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB To obtain information about the biosynthesis of brassinosteroids (BRs) in tomato shoots, endogenous BRs were examined by gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry. Two C28 BRs, namely, castasterone and 6-deoxocastasterone, and a C27 BR, 28-norcastasterone, were identified. Findings suggest that the major BRs in tomato are derived from campesterol and cholesterol.  
 ST tomato brassinosteroid campesterol cholesterol

IT Tomato  
 (brassinosteroids that appear to be derived from campesterol and cholesterol in tomato shoots)

IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (brassinosteroids; brassinosteroids that appear to be derived from campesterol and cholesterol in tomato shoots)

IT 80736-41-0, Castasterone 83464-85-1, 28-Norcastasterone 87833-54-3, 6-Deoxocastasterone  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (brassinosteroids that appear to be derived from campesterol and cholesterol in tomato shoots)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 474-62-4, Campesterol  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroids that appear to be derived from campesterol and cholesterol in tomato shoots)

RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

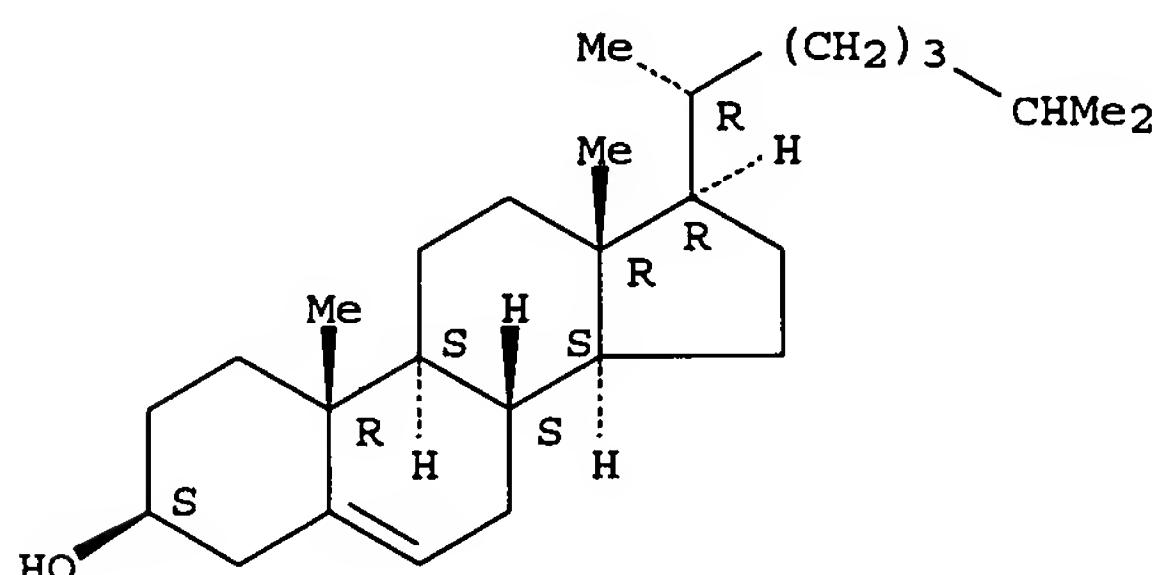
- (1) Sakurai, A; Biosci Biotech Biochem 1997, V61, P757 HCPLUS
- (2) Sakurai, A; Plant Growth Regul 1993, V13, P147 HCPLUS
- (3) Sasse, J; Physiol Plant 1990, V80, P401 HCPLUS
- (4) Suzuki, H; J Plant Growth Regul 1994, V13, P21 HCPLUS
- (5) Suzuki, H; Phytochemistry 1995, V40, P1391 HCPLUS
- (6) Szekeres, M; Cell 1996, V85, P171 HCPLUS
- (7) Takahashi, T; Genes Dev 1995, V9, P97 HCPLUS
- (8) Takatsuto, S; Chem Pharm Bull 1986, V34, P4045 HCPLUS
- (9) Takatsuto, S; Phytochemistry 1983, V22, P1393 HCPLUS
- (10) Takatsuto, S; Phytochemistry 1983, V22, P2437 HCPLUS
- (11) Wada, K; Agric Biol Chem 1983, V47, P1139 HCPLUS
- (12) Yokota, T; Phytochemistry 1996, V42, P509 HCPLUS
- (13) Yokota, T; Trend Plant Sci 1997, V2, P137

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (brassinosteroids that appear to be derived from campesterol and cholesterol in tomato shoots)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

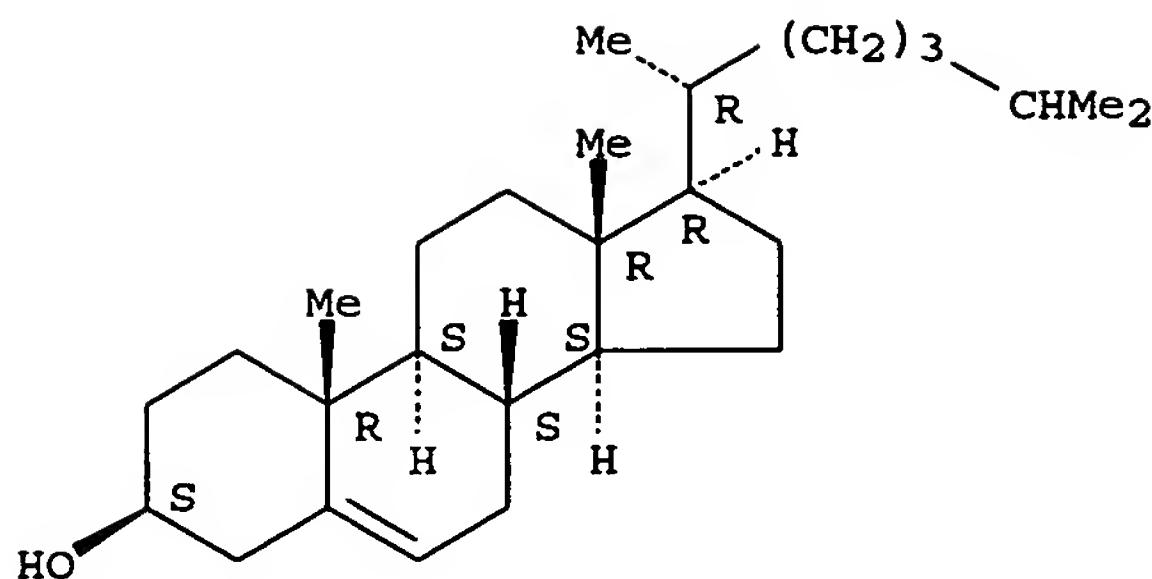
Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 19 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1997:287781 HCPLUS  
 DN 127:15415  
 ED Entered STN: 07 May 1997  
 TI Composition of phytosterols in the pollen of Robinia pseudo-acacia L  
 AU Takatsuto, Suguru  
 CS Dep. Chem., Joetsu Univ. Education, Joetsu, Niigata, 943, Japan  
 SO Nihon Yukagakkaishi (1997), 46(4), 419-421  
 CODEN: NIYUFC; ISSN: 1341-8327  
 PB Nihon Yukagaku Gakkai

DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 32  
 AB Determination was made of the compns. of phytosterols in *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L. pollen. The n-hexane-soluble fraction obtained from the methanol extract of the pollen was saponified and the unsaponifiable lipid was purified by preparative thin layer chromatog. to afford phytosterols. These were derivatized as trimethylsilyl ether and analyzed by GC and GC-MS. The major sterols were 24-methylenecholesterol, 24-methyldesmosterol, isofucosterol and sitosterol and minor sterols cholesterol, campesterol and 23-dehydrositosterol. The structural relationships between phytosterols and brassinosteroids are discussed.  
 ST phytosterol pollen *Robinia*  
 IT Hormones, plant  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
 (brassinosteroids; structural relationships between phytosterols and)  
 IT Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)  
 (phytosterols in the pollen of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.)  
 IT Sterols  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
 (phytosterols in the pollen of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.)  
 IT 57-88-5P, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-46-5P 474-62-4P,  
 Campesterol 474-63-5P, 24-Methylenecholesterol 481-14-1P,  
 Isofucosterol 20780-41-0P, 24-Methyldesmosterol 38485-29-9P,  
 23-Dehydrositosterol  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
 (phytosterols in the pollen of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.)  
 RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 RE  
 (1) Abe, H; Biosci Biotech Biochem 1995, V59, P309 HCPLUS  
 (2) Choi, Y; Phytochemistry 1996, V43, P593 HCPLUS  
 (3) Fujioka, S; Chem Regul Plants 1995, V30, P137 HCPLUS  
 (4) Itoh, T; J Jpn Oil Chem Soc 1978, V27, P745 HCPLUS  
 (5) Sakurai, A; Plant Growth Regul 1993, V13, P147 HCPLUS  
 (6) Suzuki, H; Biosci Biotech Biochem 1995, V59, P168 HCPLUS  
 (7) Suzuki, H; J Plant Growth Regul 1994, V13, P21 HCPLUS  
 (8) Suzuki, H; Phytochemistry 1995, V40, P1391 HCPLUS  
 (9) Takatsuto, S; Agric Biol Chem 1989, V53, P259 HCPLUS  
 (10) Takatsuto, S; Agric Biol Chem 1989, V53, P3363 HCPLUS  
 (11) Takatsuto, S; J Chromatogr A 1994, V658, P3 HCPLUS  
 IT 57-88-5P, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
 (phytosterols in the pollen of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* L.)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

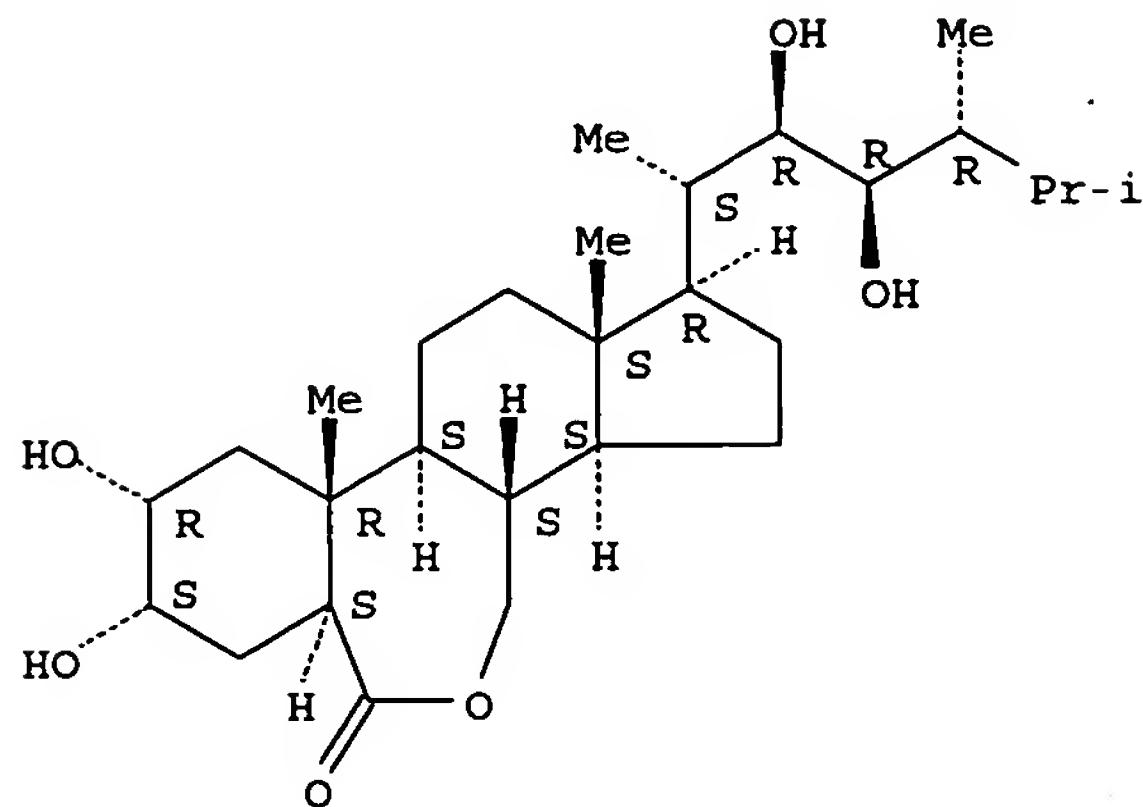
Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 20 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 1997:84705 HCAPLUS  
DN 126:248855  
ED Entered STN: 05 Feb 1997  
TI 24-Epibrassinolide from *Gypsophila perfoliata*  
AU Schmidt, Juergen; Boehme, Frank; Adam, Guenter  
CS Institut Pflanzenbiochemie, Halle/Saale, D-06120, Germany  
SO Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, C: Biosciences (1996),  
51(11/12), 897-899  
CODEN: ZNCBDA; ISSN: 0341-0382  
PB Verlag der Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
AB The scarce 24-epibrassinolide was identified from seeds of *Gypsophila perfoliata* by GC/MS as the only brassinosteroid present. The  $\Delta$ 7-phytosterols ergost-7-en-3 $\beta$ -ol, spinasterol, and 22-dihydrospinasterol were found as main sterols in the same plant material.  
ST *Gypsophila epibrassinolide brassinosteroid phytosterol*  
spinasterol ergostenol  
IT *Gypsophila perfoliata*  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)  
IT Sterols  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)  
IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)  
IT 57-88-5P, Cholesterol, biological studies 481-18-5P, Spinasterol  
521-03-9P 17608-76-3P, Ergosta-7,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol 26047-31-4P,  
Ergost-7-en-3 $\beta$ -ol  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)  
IT 604-35-3P, Cholesteryl acetate 4651-46-1P, Spinasteryl acetate  
14473-77-9P 26159-59-1P, Ergost-7-en-3 $\beta$ -yl acetate 59042-25-0P,  
Ergosta-7,22-dien-3 $\beta$ -yl acetate  
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)  
IT 78821-43-9, 24-Epibrassinolide  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)  
RN 78821-43-9 HCAPLUS  
CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-

(1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



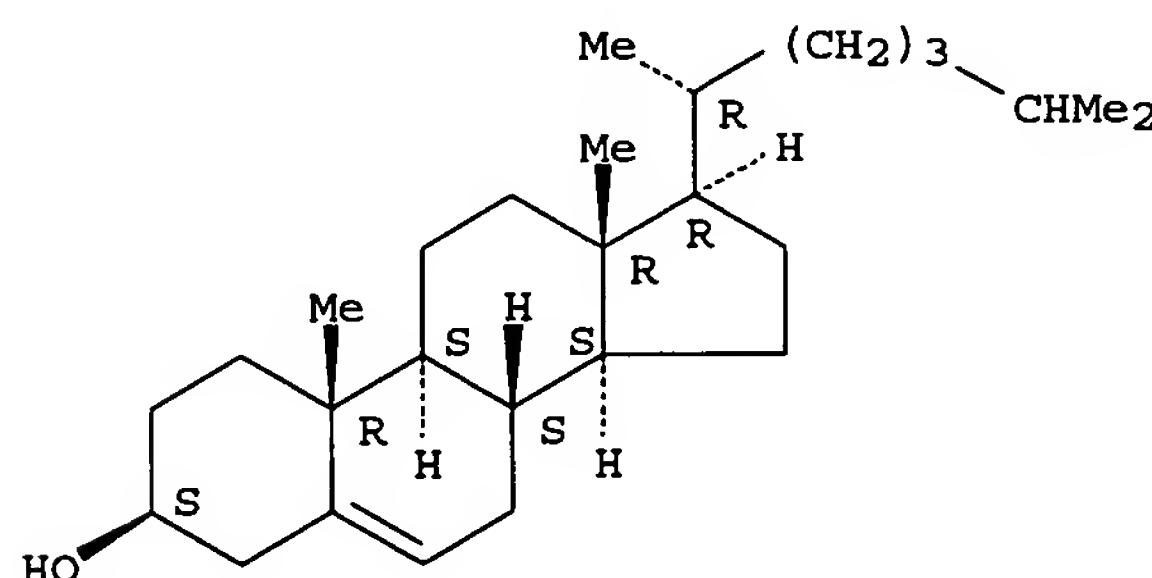
IT 57-88-5P, Cholesterol, biological studies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



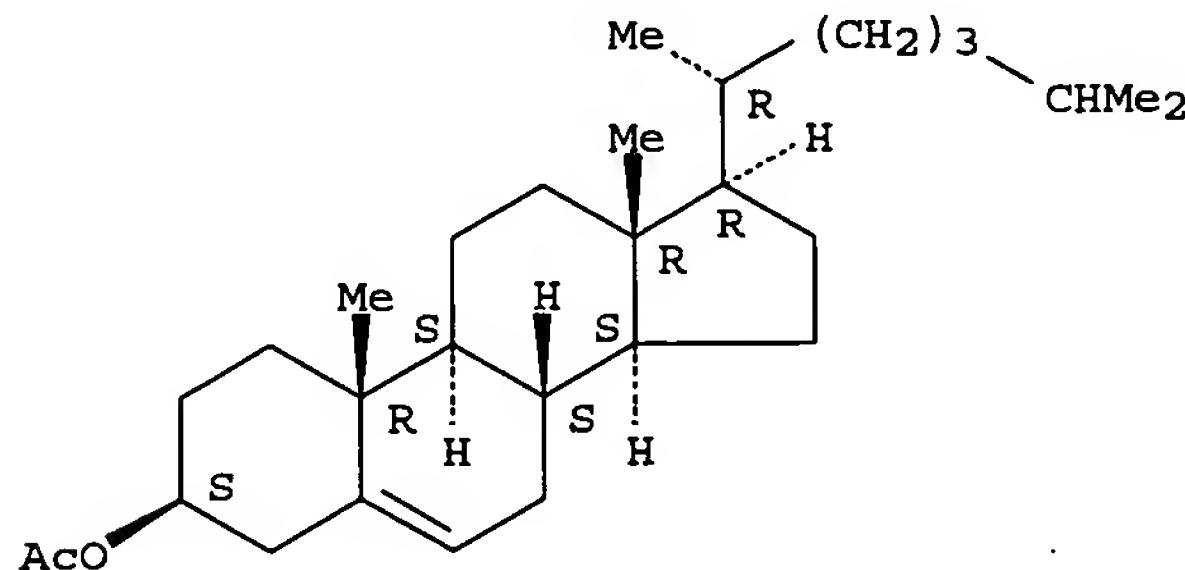
IT 604-35-3P, Cholesteryl acetate

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(brassinosteroid and sterols from *Gypsophila perfoliata*)

RN 604-35-3 HCPLUS

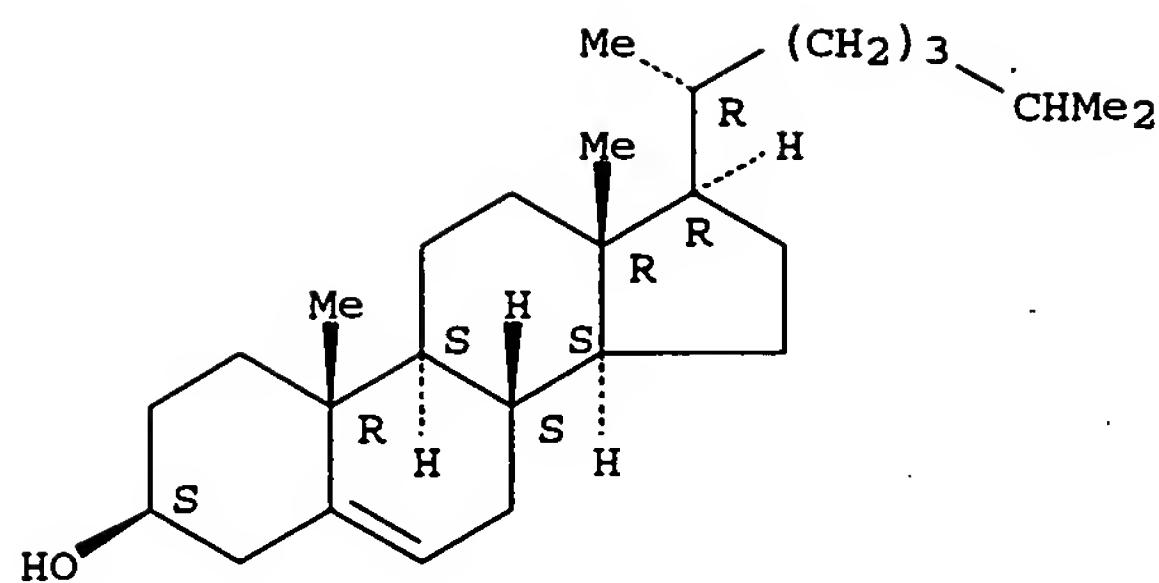
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3β)-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



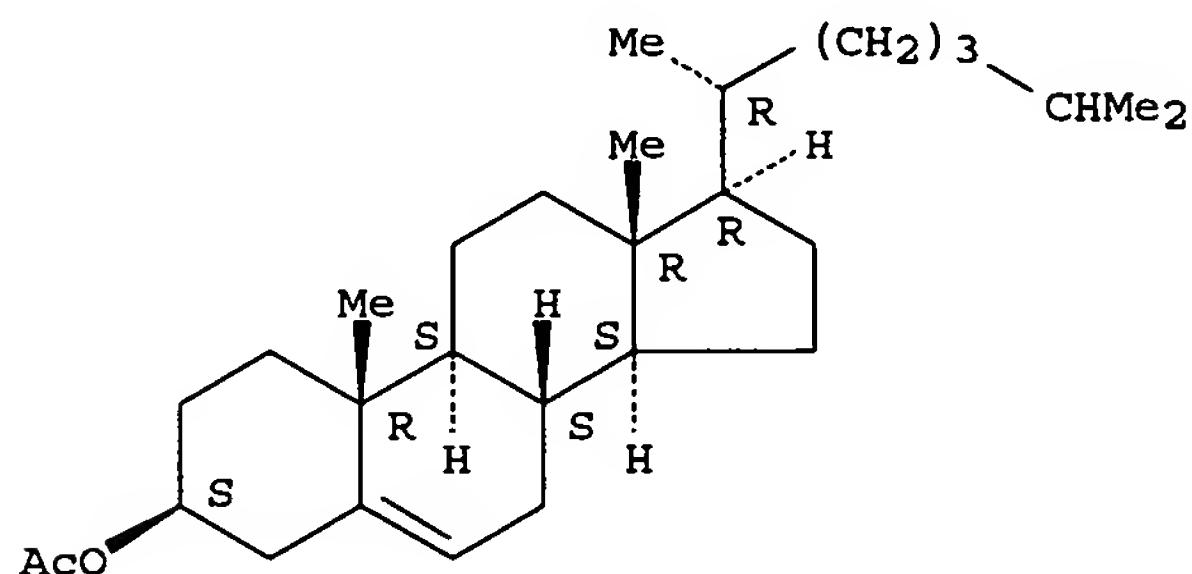
L41 ANSWER 21 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1994:478337 HCAPLUS  
 DN 121:78337  
 ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1994  
 TI Brassinosteroids and sterols from seeds of Beta vulgaris  
 AU Schmidt, Juergen; Kuhnt, Christine; Adam, Guenter  
 CS Inst. Plant Biochem., Halle/Saale, D-06120, Germany  
 SO Phytochemistry (1994), 36(1), 175-7  
 CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 32  
 AB The brassinosteroids castasterone and 24-epi-castasterone were isolated from seeds of Beta vulgaris and identified by GC-MS anal. Furthermore, the triterpenoid and phytosterol constituents were determined by capillary GC and GC-MS.  
 ST brassinosteroid sterol triterpene Beta  
 IT Beet  
     (brassinosteroids and sterols from seed of)  
 IT Sitosterols  
     Triterpenes and Triterpenoids  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (from Beta vulgaris seeds)  
 IT Plant hormones and regulators  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (brassinosteroids, from Beta vulgaris seeds)  
 IT Steroids, biological studies  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (hydroxy, from Beta vulgaris seeds)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-48-7, Stigmasterol  
     111-02-4, Squalene 469-38-5, Cycloartenol 474-62-4, Campesterol  
     474-63-5, 24-Methylenecolesterol 481-18-5, Spinasterol 521-03-9,  
     22-Dihydrospinasterol 559-70-6,  $\beta$ -Amyrin 1449-09-8,  
     24-Methylenecycloartanol 23290-26-8, Avenasterol 26047-31-4,  
     Ergost-7-en-3 $\beta$ -ol 72050-71-6 77794-81-1 80736-41-0,  
     Castasterone 138126-65-5, Stigmastanol  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (from Beta vulgaris seeds)  
 IT 604-35-3, Cholesteryl acetate 915-05-9, Sitosteryl acetate  
     1259-10-5, Cycloartenyl acetate 1259-94-5, 24-Methylenecycloartanyl  
     acetate 1616-93-9,  $\beta$ -Amyryl acetate 1900-53-4, Campesteryl  
     acetate 2364-21-8, Stigmastanol acetate 4651-46-1, Spinasteryl acetate  
     4651-48-3, Stigmasteryl acetate 13000-50-5, 24-Methylenecolesterol  
     acetate 14473-77-9, 22-Dihydrospinasterol acetate 23738-30-9,  
     Avenasterol acetate 26159-59-1, Ergost-7-en-3 $\beta$ -yl acetate  
     64548-16-9  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (mass spectral properties of)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (from Beta vulgaris seeds)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

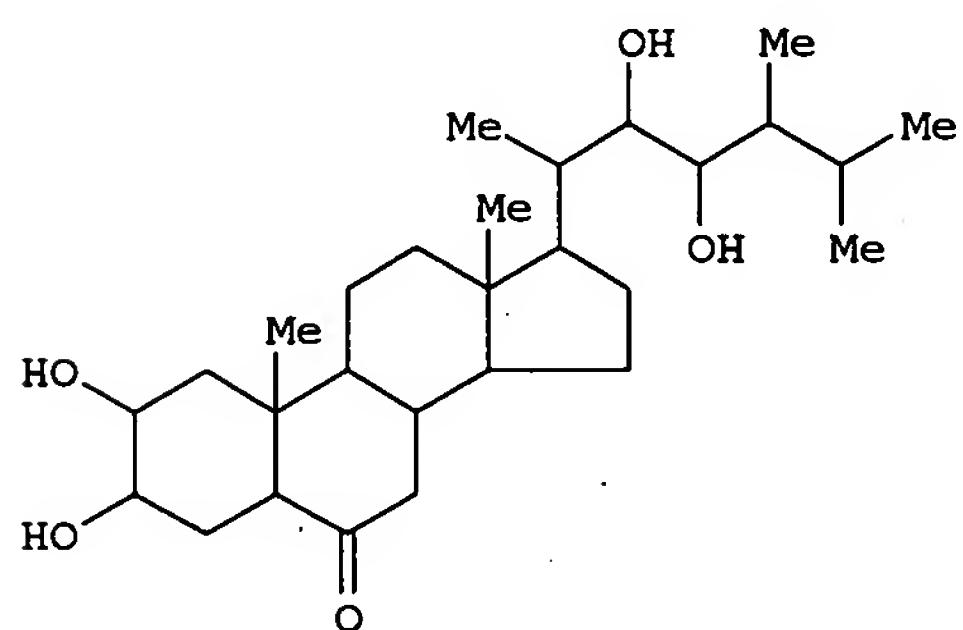


IT 604-35-3, Cholesteryl acetate  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (mass spectral properties of)  
 RN 604-35-3 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 22 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1991:24308 HCPLUS  
 DN 114:24308  
 ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 1991  
 TI Synthesis of A/B rings in brassinolide analogs  
 AU Jiang, Yunbao; Xu, Zhiwen; Guo, Qizhen  
 CS Dep. Chem., Xiamen Univ., Xiamen, Peop. Rep. China  
 SO Xiamen Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (1989), 28(3), 284-7  
 CODEN: HMHHAF; ISSN: 0438-0479  
 DT Journal  
 LA Chinese  
 CC 32-7 (Steroids)  
 OS CASREACT 114:24308  
 GI



II

AB The synthesis of A/B rings of Brassinolide analog was described. Taking cholesterol as starting material, nitration and reduction-hydrolysis as key steps, 3-hydroxy-6-cholesterone (I) was obtained in good yield. It was then sulfonylated and desulfonated by the usual ways to 2-steroidal alkene which was oxidized by OsO<sub>4</sub> giving the target product 2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-6-cholesterone II with a total yield of 43.6%.

ST brassinolide analog hydroxycholesterone

IT 57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(nitration of)

IT 3381-52-0P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and elimination reaction of)

IT 570-73-0P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and osmylation of)

IT 80-97-7P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and tosylation of)

IT 83456-38-6P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)

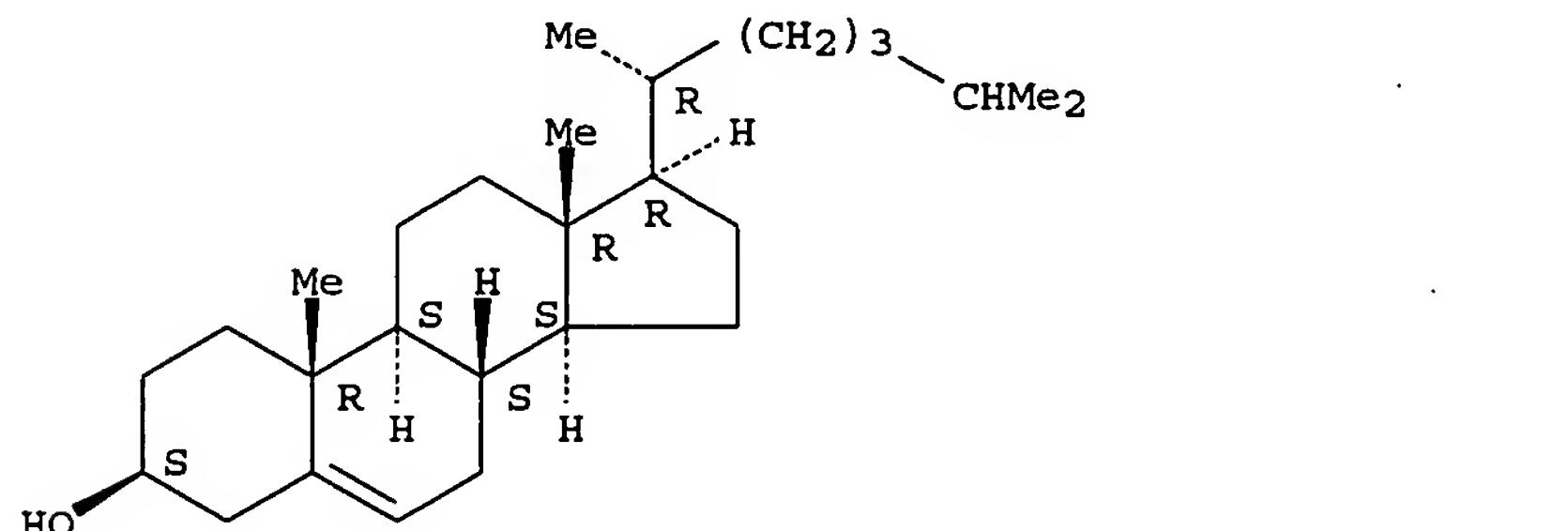
IT 120576-45-6P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation, reduction and hydrolysis of)

IT 57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(nitration of)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

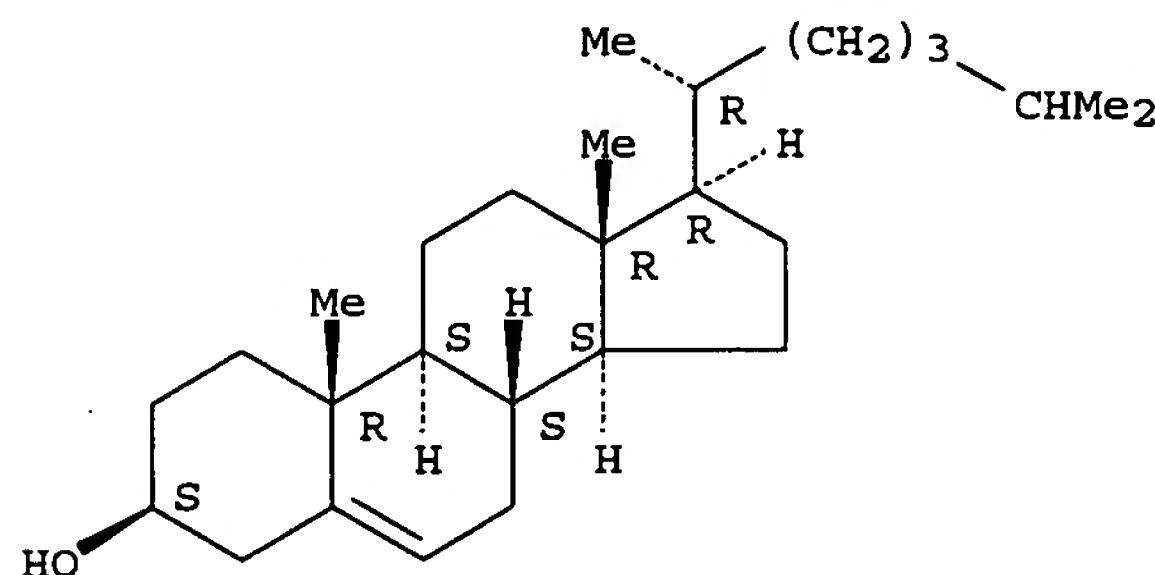


L41 ANSWER 23 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1989:209319 HCPLUS  
 DN 110:209319  
 ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 1989  
 TI Analysis of phytosterols in the pollen of *Vicia faba* L. by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry  
 AU Takatsuto, Suguru; Omote, Kumiko  
 CS Dep. Chem., Joetsu Univ. Educ., Joetsu, 943, Japan  
 SO Agricultural and Biological Chemistry (1989), 53(1), 259-61  
 CODEN: ABCHA6; ISSN: 0002-1369  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 32  
 AB The sterol fraction of broad bean (*V. faba*) pollen included isofucosterol

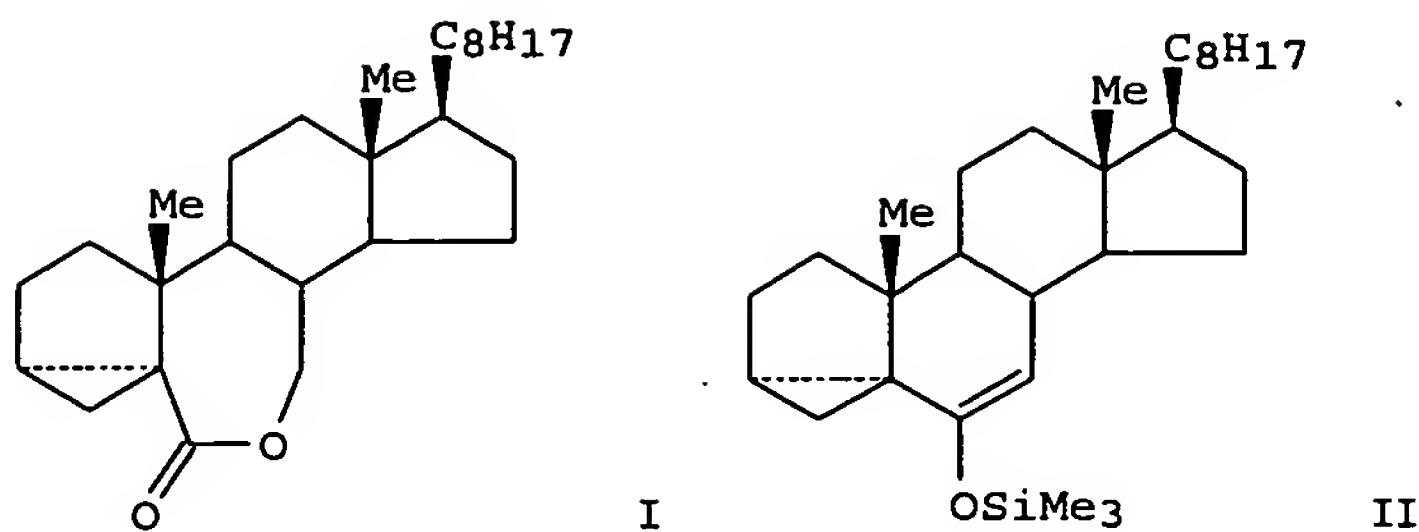
37.2, 24-methylenecholesterol 24.7, 24-methylenecholestanol 15.8, sitosterol 8.8, 23-dehydrocampestanol 5.9, 23-dehydrocholesterol 1.9, 25--dehydrositostanol 1.7, 24-methyldesmosterol 0.8, cholesterol 0.6, and 24-ethyldesmosterol 0.5%. Biogenetic aspects and structural relationships between phytosterols and brassinosteroids are discussed.

ST Vicia pollen sterol compn; broad bean pollen sterol compn  
IT Broad bean  
    (sterols of pollen of)  
IT Pollen  
    (sterols of, of Vicia faba)  
IT Steroids, biological studies  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
    (hydroxy, of Vicia faba pollen)  
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 83-46-5 474-63-5,  
24-Methylenecholesterol 481-14-1, Isofucosterol 20780-41-0,  
24-Methyldesmosterol 28949-66-8 39832-31-0, 24-Methylenecholestanol  
58507-61-2, 23-Dehydrocholesterol 120462-05-7, 23-Dehydrocampestanol  
120523-04-8  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
    (of Vicia faba pollen)  
IT 1856-05-9P 2625-46-9P 22042-03-1P 22042-04-2P 66114-02-1P  
120462-06-8P 120462-07-9P 120462-08-0P 120462-09-1P 120481-36-9P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
    (preparation of)  
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
    (of Vicia faba pollen)  
RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.

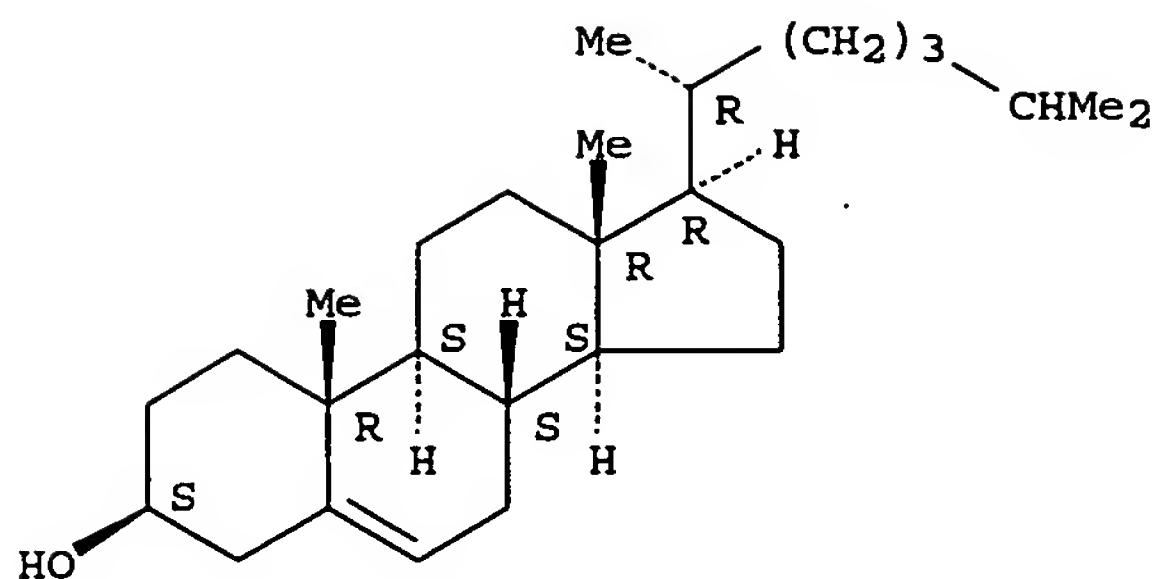


L41 ANSWER 24 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 1989:24148 HCAPLUS  
DN 110:24148  
ED Entered STN: 21 Jan 1989  
TI Studies on steroidal plant-growth regulators. Part 10. A new route for  
the efficient synthesis of the 2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-7-oxa-6-oxo-B-  
homo structural unit of brassinolide  
AU Zhou, Wei Shan; Jiang, Biao; Pan, Xin Fu  
CS Shanghai Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sin., Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China  
SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Chemical Communications (1988),  
(12), 791-3  
CODEN: JCCCAT; ISSN: 0022-4936  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 32-7 (Steroids)  
OS CASREACT 110:24148  
GT



AB A process of regioselective preparation of homooxa steroids, e.g., I via ozonolysis of enol ethers, e.g., II, was described.  
ST ozonolysis cholane cholestanol enol ether; lactone cholane cholestanol series  
IT 86792-04-3P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(attempted preparation of)  
IT 118121-16-7P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation and attempted conversion to olefin)  
IT 118121-15-6P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and borohydride reduction of)  
IT 3839-09-6P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation and conversion into silyl enol ether)  
IT 1182-65-6P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation and elimination-cyclization of)  
IT 465-54-3P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and oxidation of)  
IT 110556-67-7P 118121-19-0P 118150-46-2P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and ozonolysis of)  
IT 110556-68-8P 118121-14-5P 118121-17-8P 118121-18-9P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and periodate oxidation of)  
IT 27607-77-8P, Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate 83462-94-6P  
118121-20-3P 118121-21-4P 118121-22-5P 118121-23-6P 118121-24-7P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)  
IT 2862-62-6 34186-19-1  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(silylation of)  
IT 57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(tosylation of)  
IT 57-88-5, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )-, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(tosylation of)  
RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

## Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 25 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1988:6276 HCAPLUS

DN 108:6276

ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 1988

TI Synthesis of brassinolide. Part II. A simple synthesis of steroidal 3 $\alpha$ ,5-cyclo-6-ones and their efficient transformation to steroidal 2-en-6-ones

AU Aburatani, Masakazu; Takeuchi, Tadashi; Mori, Kenji

CS Res. Div., Fuji Chem. Ind., Ltd., Takaoka, 933, Japan

SO Synthesis (1987), (2), 181-3

CODEN: SYNTBF; ISSN: 0039-7881

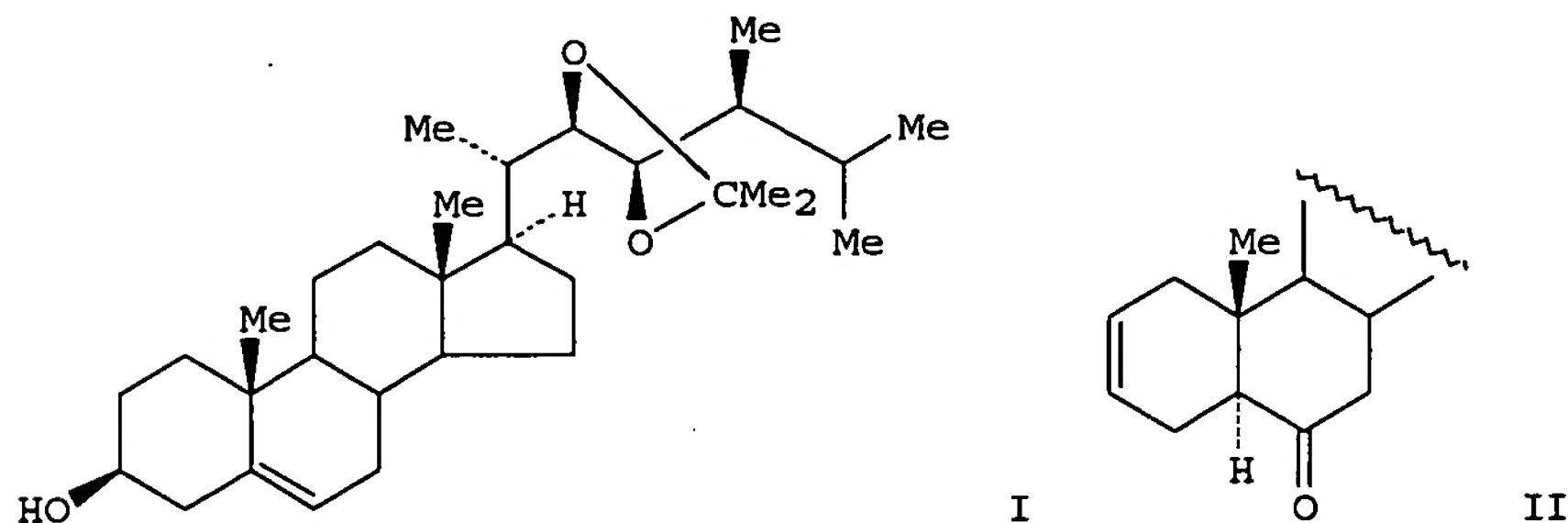
DT Journal

LA English

CC 32-7 (Steroids)

OS CASREACT 108:6276

GI



AB Sterols were converted to 3 $\alpha$ ,5-cyclo-6-ones via their mesylates and subsequent oxidation followed by refluxing with sodium bromide-p-toluenesulfonic acid in DMF to give steroidal 2-unsatd. 6-ones, e.g., ergostenol I was converted to ergostenone II, which is an important intermediate for brassinolide.

ST steroid cyclo ones; brassinolide intermediate

IT Steroids, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(2-unsatd., oxo, preparation of, from 3,5-cyclo derivs.)

IT Steroids, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(3,5-cyclo-, oxo, preparation and conversion of, to 2-unsatd. derivs.)

IT 57-88-5, reactions 83-48-7 474-67-9 83066-67-5

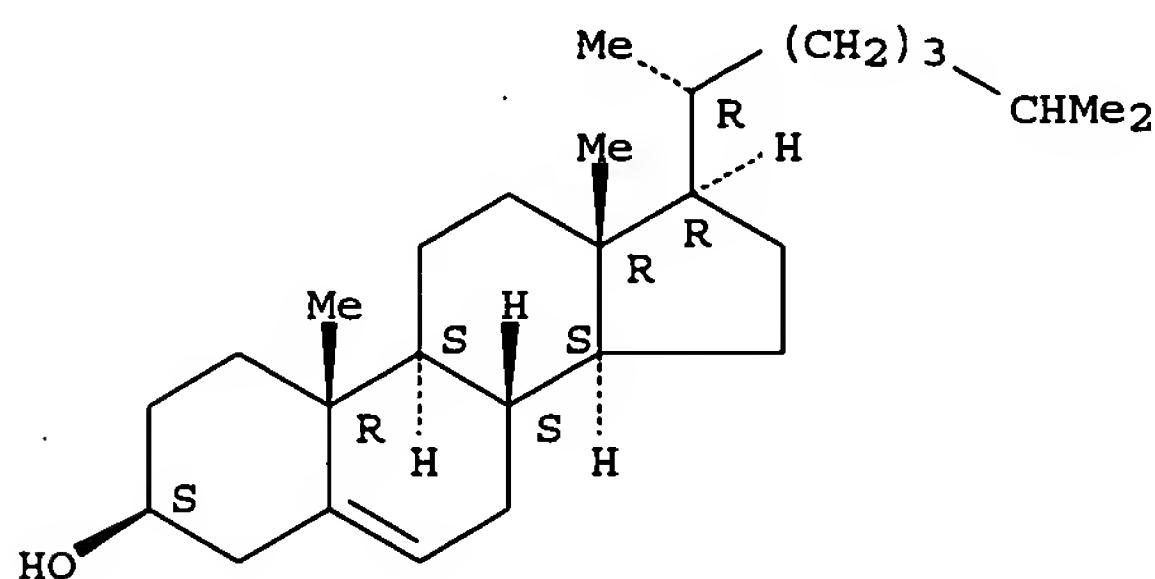
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation of)

IT 465-54-3P 2774-55-2P 58274-46-7P 106560-62-7P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and Jones oxidation of)

IT 3381-54-2P 15072-97-6P 83066-68-6P 92588-77-7P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
    (preparation and elimination-cyclization of)  
IT 3152-46-3P 3839-09-6P 74174-49-5P 106560-63-8P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
    (preparation and rearrangement of)  
IT 20281-69-0P 72050-68-1P 74174-45-1P 83066-71-1P 101046-86-0P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
    (preparation of)  
IT 57-88-5, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
    (mesylation of)  
RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS  
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

### Absolute stereochemistry.



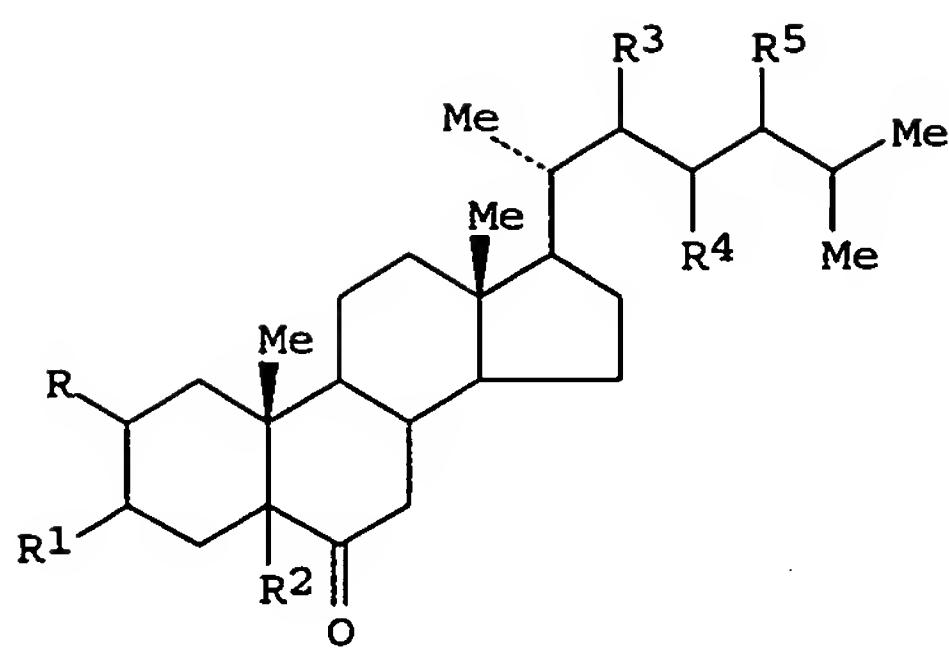
L41 ANSWER 26 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 1987:617936 HCAPLUS  
DN 107:217936  
ED Entered STN: 12 Dec 1987  
TI A process for the preparation of cholest-2-en-6-one, ergost-2,22-dien-6-one, and stigmast-2,22-dien-6-one as intermediates for plant growth hormone **Brassinolide**  
IN Yuya, Masakazu; Takeuchi, Tei; Mori, Kenji  
PA Fuji Chemicals Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
IC ICM C07J009-00  
ICA C07J053-00  
CC 32-7 (Steroids)

Section cross-reference(s): 5  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 62099396	A2	19870508	JP 1985-237475	19851025 <--

PRAI JP 1985-237475 19851025 <--  
CLASS  
PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES  
----- -----  
JP 62099396 ICM C07J009-00  
ICA C07J053-00

GI



AB Title compds. I (R<sub>1</sub> = bond; R<sub>2</sub> = H; R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> = H, or R<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub> = bond; R<sub>5</sub> = H, Me, Et) (II), useful as intermediates for plant growth hormone **brassinolide** (no data), are prepared. A mixture of 5.0 mmol (22E,24S)-I (R = H; R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> =  $\alpha$ -bond; R<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub> = bond R<sub>5</sub> = Et) (preparation given) and 6 mmol 47% HBr in 20 mL MeCOEt was refluxed for 2 h to give 92% (22E,24S)-3 $\beta$ -I (R = R<sub>2</sub> = H; R<sub>1</sub> = Br; R<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub> = bond; R<sub>5</sub> = Et), which (2 mmol) in 8 mL DMF was refluxed for 3 h to afford 82% II (R = H, R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> = bond, R<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub> = bond; R<sub>5</sub> = Et).

ST stigmastadienone ergostadienone cholestenone intermediate **brassinolide**; plant growth hormone intermediate steroid

IT Plant hormones and regulators

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(**brassinolide**, intermediates for, stigmastadienone and ergostadienone and cholestenone as)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation and Jones oxidation of, cyclocholestanone from)

IT 474-67-9, Brassicasterol

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation and Jones oxidation of, cycloergostenone from)

IT 83-48-7, Stigmasterol

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation and Jones oxidation of, cyclostigmastenone from)

IT 92804-65-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and dehydrobromination of, stigmastadienone from)

IT 3152-46-3P 3839-09-6P 74174-49-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and isomerization of, in presence of hydrobromic acid)

IT 20281-69-0P 72050-68-1P 74174-45-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of, as intermediate for **brassinolides**)

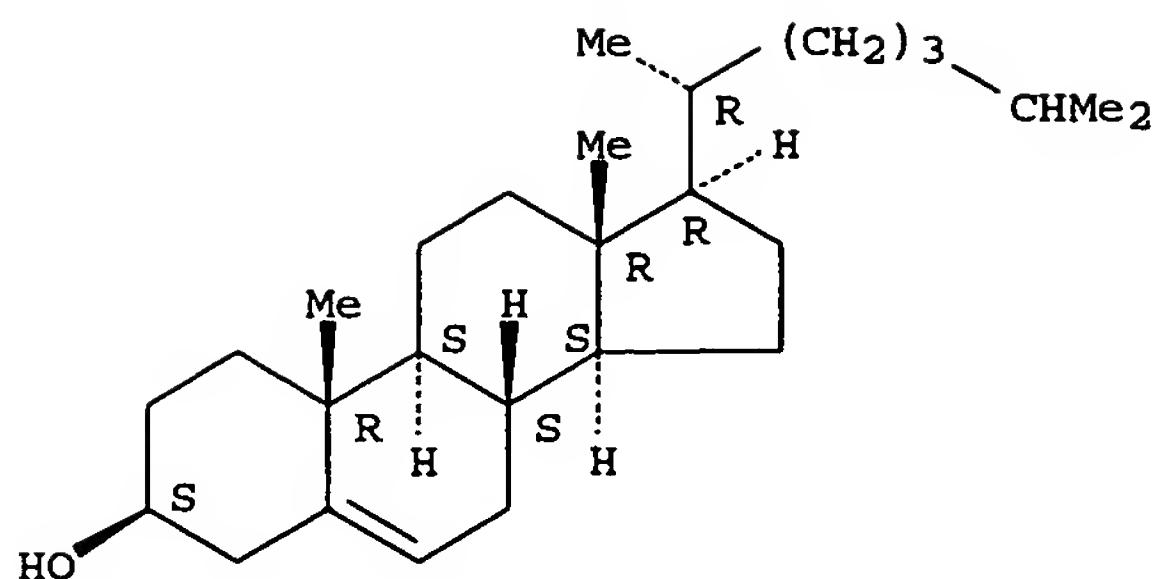
IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation and Jones oxidation of, cyclocholestanone from)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

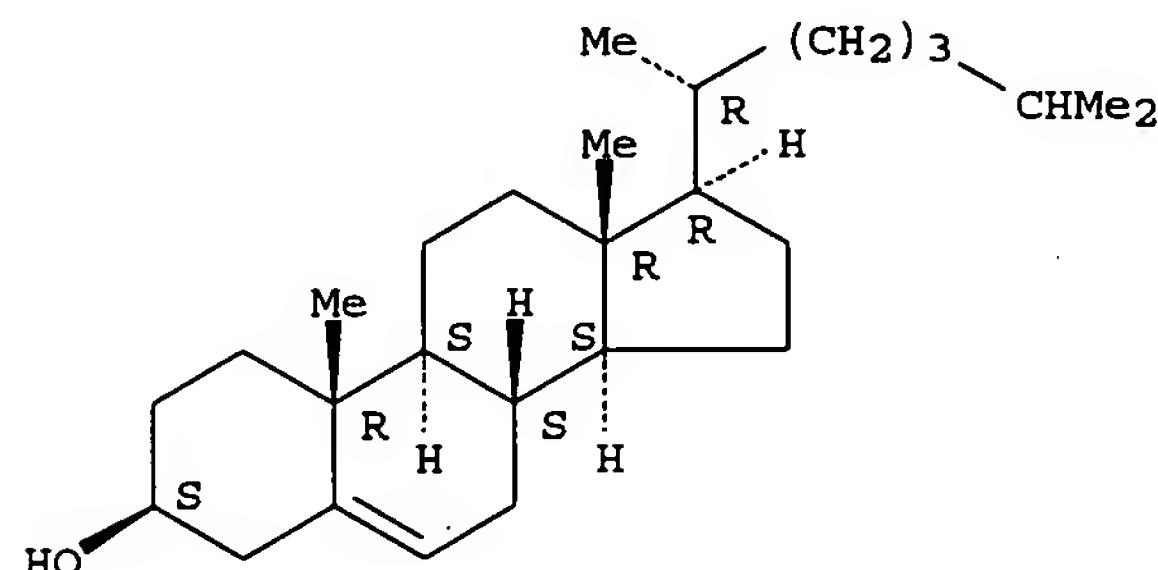
Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 27 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1987:81674 HCPLUS  
 DN 106:81674  
 ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1987  
 TI Effects of compactin, a 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme and reductase inhibitor, on the growth of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) seedlings and the rhizogenesis of pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) explants  
 AU Hata, S.; Takagishi; Egawa, Y.; Ota, Y.  
 CS Natl. Inst. Agrobiol. Resour., Yatabe, Japan  
 SO Plant Growth Regulation (1986), 4(4), 335-46  
 CODEN: PGRED3; ISSN: 0167-6903  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB The effects of compactin, a specific inhibitor of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA reductase, on the growth of alfalfa seedlings *in vivo* and the rhizogenesis of pepper explants *in vitro* were investigated. Compactin added to the agar medium inhibited the elongation of roots and hypocotyls of etiolated alfalfa seedlings. The growth inhibition was accompanied by strict inhibition of sterol synthesis. Addition of mevalonic acid, the direct product of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA reductase, together with compactin relieved the growth inhibition. The sterol level in the seedlings was also protected against the lowering effect of compactin. Similarly, the rhizogenetic process of cultured explants of pepper was inhibited by compactin and relieved by mevalonic acid. Several isoprenoid end products were tested in combination with compactin to determine which compds., if any, might be limiting for growth. Exogenously supplied isoprenoids failed to relieve the growth inhibition of seedlings. In contrast, they partly relieved the growth inhibition of explants, suggesting their important role in plant growth. During the course of these expts., it was also found that brassinolide caused remarkable growth inhibition and twisting of alfalfa seedlings.  
 ST growth plant compactin mevalonate; alfalfa growth compactin mevalonate; pepper root growth compactin mevalonate; isoprenoid plant growth; brassinolide plant growth  
 IT Plant tissue culture  
     (callus formation in, compactin inhibition of, in pepper)  
 IT Plant tissue culture  
     (callus, root initiation in, compactin inhibition of, in pepper)  
 IT Plant growth and development  
     (compactin effect on)  
 IT Alfalfa  
     Capsicum annuum  
     (compactin effect on growth of)  
 IT Morphogenesis  
     (in callus cultures, compactin inhibition of, in pepper)  
 IT Root  
     (initiation of, in callus cultures, compactin inhibition of, in pepper)  
 IT Plant hormones and regulators  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (growth inhibitors, brassinolide as)

IT Steroids, biological studies  
 RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)  
 (hydroxy, formation of, compactin inhibition of, plant growth in  
 relation to)  
 IT Plant growth and development  
 (rooting, in callus cultures, compactin inhibition of, in pepper)  
 IT 73573-88-3, Compactin  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (alfalfa and pepper growth response to)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 77-06-5, Gibberellic  
 acid 1637-39-4, Zeatin 21293-29-8  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (compactin inhibition of plant growth response to)  
 IT 150-97-0, Mevalonic acid  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (compactin inhibition of plant growth reversal by)  
 IT 9028-35-7, 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (in alfalfa and pepper growth, compactin in relation to)  
 IT 72962-43-7, Brassinolide  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (plant growth inhibition by)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (compactin inhibition of plant growth response to)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 72962-43-7, Brassinolide  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (plant growth inhibition by)  
 RN 72962-43-7 HCPLUS  
 CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-,  
 (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 83-48-7  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation by, of stigmasterol)

IT 3152-46-3P 74174-49-5P 85075-96-3P  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
(Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and isomerization of)

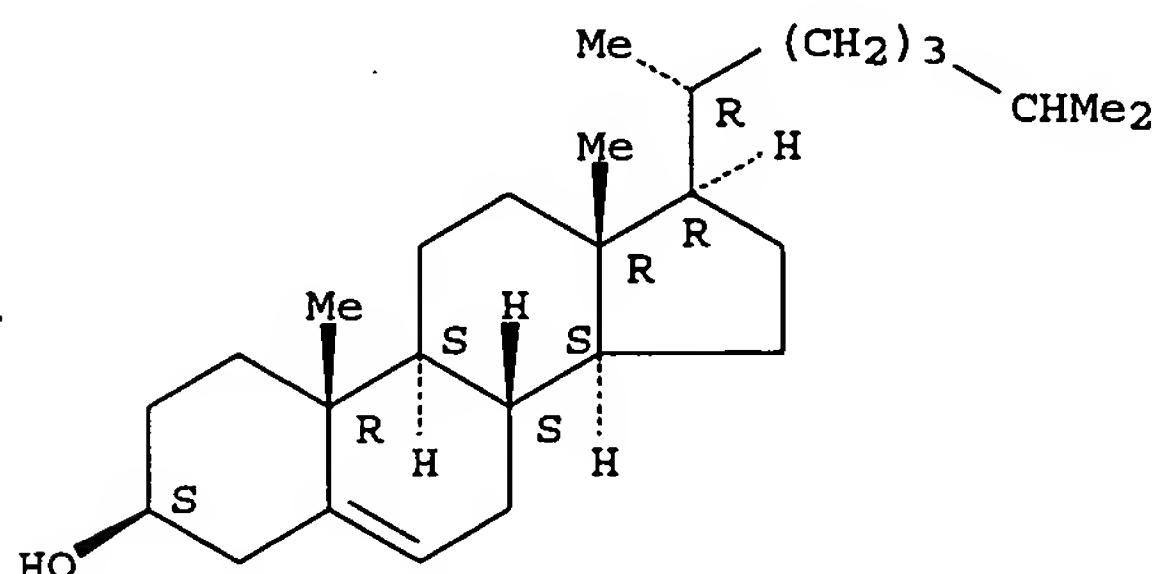
IT 72050-68-1P 74174-45-1P 83456-37-5P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of, as intermediates for brassinolide)

IT 57-88-5, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(mesylation and Jones oxidation of)

RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

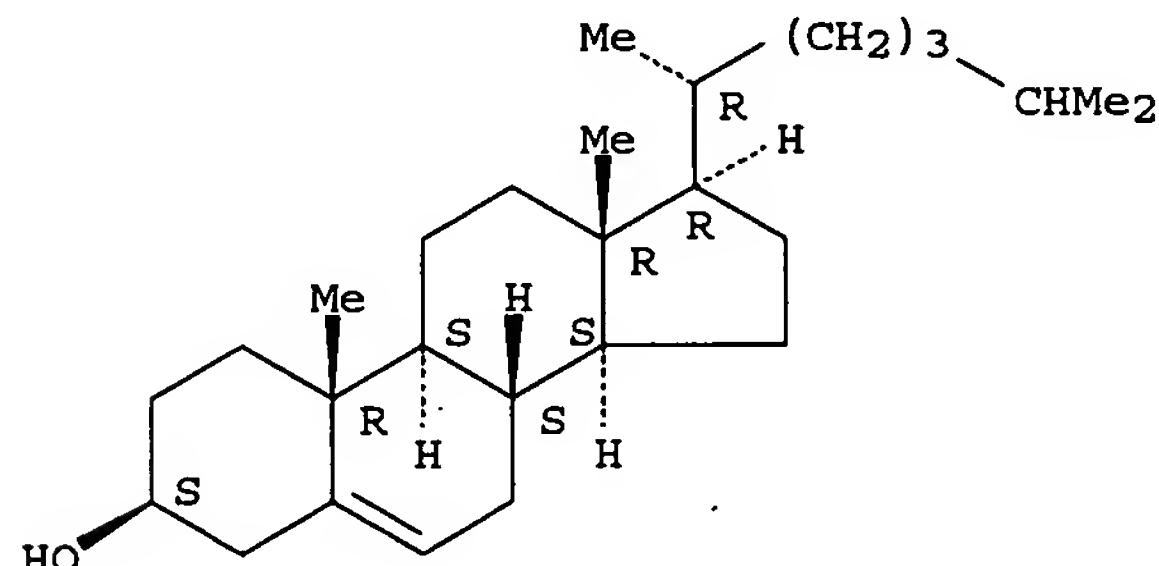
## Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 29 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 1985:451303 HCAPLUS  
DN 103:51303  
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1985  
TI On the effects of cholesterol on hydrogen ion extrusion and on growth in maize root segments: comparison with brassinosteroid  
AU Cerana, R.; Spelta, M.; Bonetti, A.; Lado, P.  
CS Dip. Biol., Univ. Milano, Milan, I-20133, Italy  
SO Plant Science (Shannon, Ireland) (1985), 38(2), 99-105  
CODEN: PLSCE4; ISSN: 0168-9452  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
AB Recent data show that brassinosteroid (BR) stimulates growth by cell enlargement and electrogenic H<sup>+</sup> extrusion (H<sup>+</sup> pump) in stems and roots, whereas 3 sterols (stigmasterol, ergosterol, cholesterol), present in higher plants, stimulate H<sup>+</sup> extrusion but are ineffective on growth in maize root segments. The stimulating effect of cholesterol on H<sup>+</sup> extrusion in maize root segments was characterized in comparison with that of BR. The results obtained show that cholesterol-induced H<sup>+</sup> extrusion has the same characteristics as that of BR. It is dependent on K<sup>+</sup> availability in the medium, on energy metabolism, and on protein synthesis and it is associated with a stimulation of K<sup>+</sup> influx. Thus, the stimulation of H<sup>+</sup> extrusion induced by cholesterol seems to depend on the activation of the H<sup>+</sup> pump as it has been shown for BR. The lack of a stimulating effect of cholesterol on growth was investigated by studying the effect of the sterol on the intracellular osmotic pressure (OP) and on fusicoccin (FC)- or acid-induced growth. Cholesterol does not reduce the concentration of osmotically-active solutes in the cell sap and does not inhibit the stimulation of growth by FC or by acid buffer. Thus, the possibility that the lack of a promoting effect of cholesterol on growth depends on an inhibition of water uptake seems unlikely.

ST corn growth cholesterol brassinosteroid; proton extrusion corn  
 growth cholesterol  
 IT Plant growth and development  
     (by corn root tissue, cholesterol effect on)  
 IT Corn  
     (hydrogen ion extrusion and growth of root tissue of, cholesterol  
     effect on, brassinosteroid in relation to)  
 IT Root  
     (hydrogen ion extrusion and growth of, of corn, cholesterol effect on,  
     brassinosteroid in relation to)  
 IT Osmotic pressure  
     (in corn root tissue, cholesterol effect on)  
 IT 12408-02-5, biological studies  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (extrusion of, in corn roots, cholesterol and root growth in relation  
     to)  
 IT 20108-30-9  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (growth stimulation by, in corn root, cholesterol in relation to)  
 IT 57-88-5, biological studies  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (hydrogen ion extrusion and growth by corn root tissue response to)  
 IT 57-88-5, biological studies  
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
     (hydrogen ion extrusion and growth by corn root tissue response to)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 30 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1985:451247 HCPLUS  
 DN 103:51247  
 ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1985  
 TI Relationship of steroidal structure to ethylene production by etiolated  
     mung bean segments  
 AU Arteca, Richard N.; Bachman, Jeannette M.; Yopp, John H.; Mandava, N.  
     Bhushan  
 CS Dep. Hortic., Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA, 16802, USA  
 SO Physiologia Plantarum (1985), 64(1), 13-16  
     CODEN: PHPLAI; ISSN: 0031-9317  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-2 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB Several brassinosteroid (BR) analogs and cholesterol and  
     aldosterone were evaluated for their effectiveness alone and in  
     combination with indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) in stimulating ethylene production  
     by etiolated mung bean (*Vigna radiata* cv Berken) hypocotyl segments.  
     Changing the conformation of the 2 hydroxyl groups on C-22 and C-23  
     positions from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$  did not greatly reduce the efficiency of  
     these compds. to stimulate ethylene production alone or in combination with  
     IAA. There was little difference in activity observed when the conformation

of the Me group in the C-24 position was changed from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$ . However, when hydroxyls were deleted from the side chain in the C-22 and C-23 positions, the compound was rendered inactive alone or in combination with IAA. The compound was also inactivated by removing the 7-oxa function on the B-ring and by substituting an Et group for the Me group in the C-24 position. Both aldosterone and cholesterol were ineffective in promoting ethylene production. Thus, very stringent structural features are required for a steroid to have BR-like activity and to act synergistically with auxin in the promotion of ethylene synthesis.

ST ethylene Vigna steroid structure; brassinosteroid mung bean ethylene

IT Vigna radiata (ethylene formation in, brassinosteroid and steroid structures effect on)

IT Plant hormones and regulators  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(brassinosteroids, ethylene formation response to, in mung bean)

IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship  
(ethylene formation-stimulating, of brassinosteroids)

IT 87-51-4, biological studies  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(ethylene formation in mung bean response to brassinosteroids and)

IT 52-39-1 57-88-5, biological studies 72962-43-7  
78821-42-8 78821-43-9 83456-53-5 83462-94-6  
97387-92-3  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(ethylene formation in mung bean segments response to)

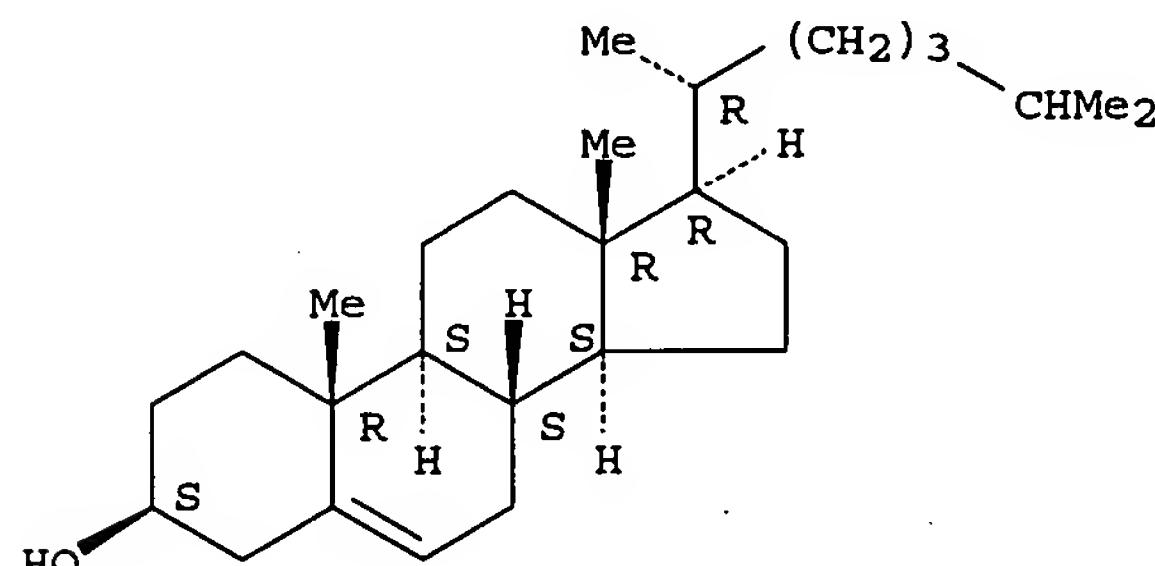
IT 74-85-1, biological studies  
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)  
(formation of, in mung bean, steroid promotion of, structure in relation to)

IT 57-88-5, biological studies 72962-43-7  
78821-42-8 78821-43-9  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(ethylene formation in mung bean segments response to)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

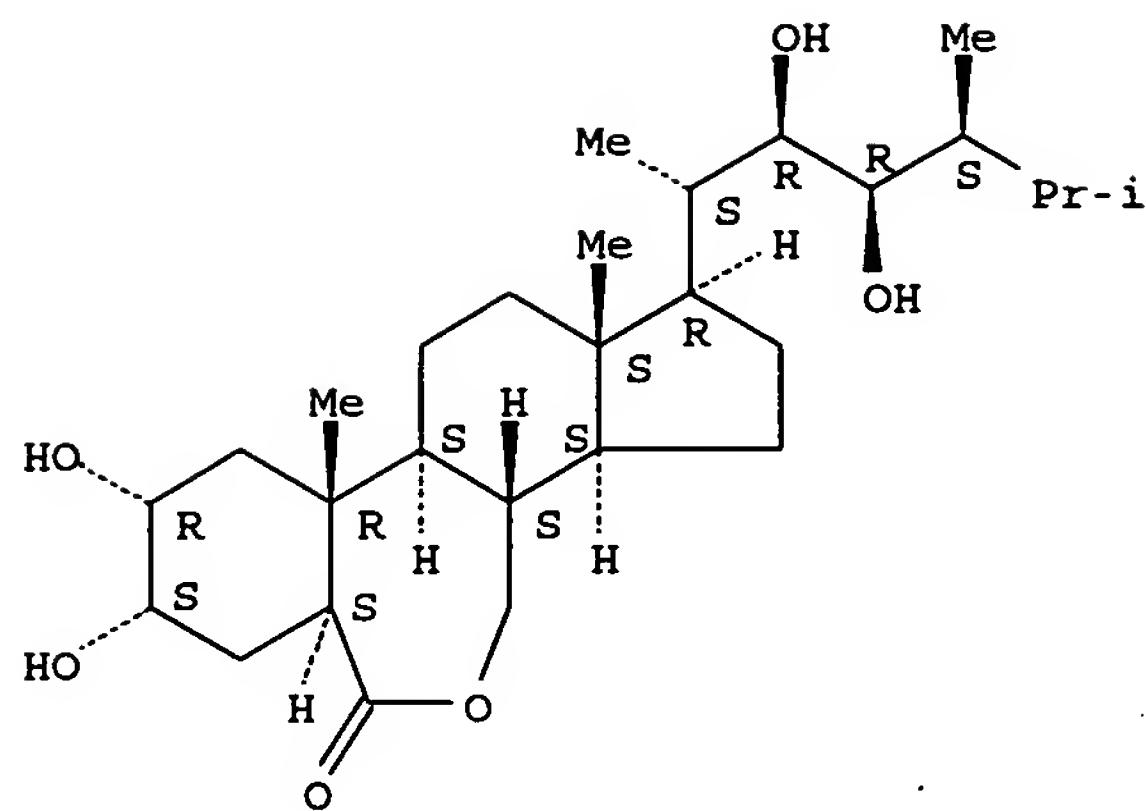
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 72962-43-7 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4S)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

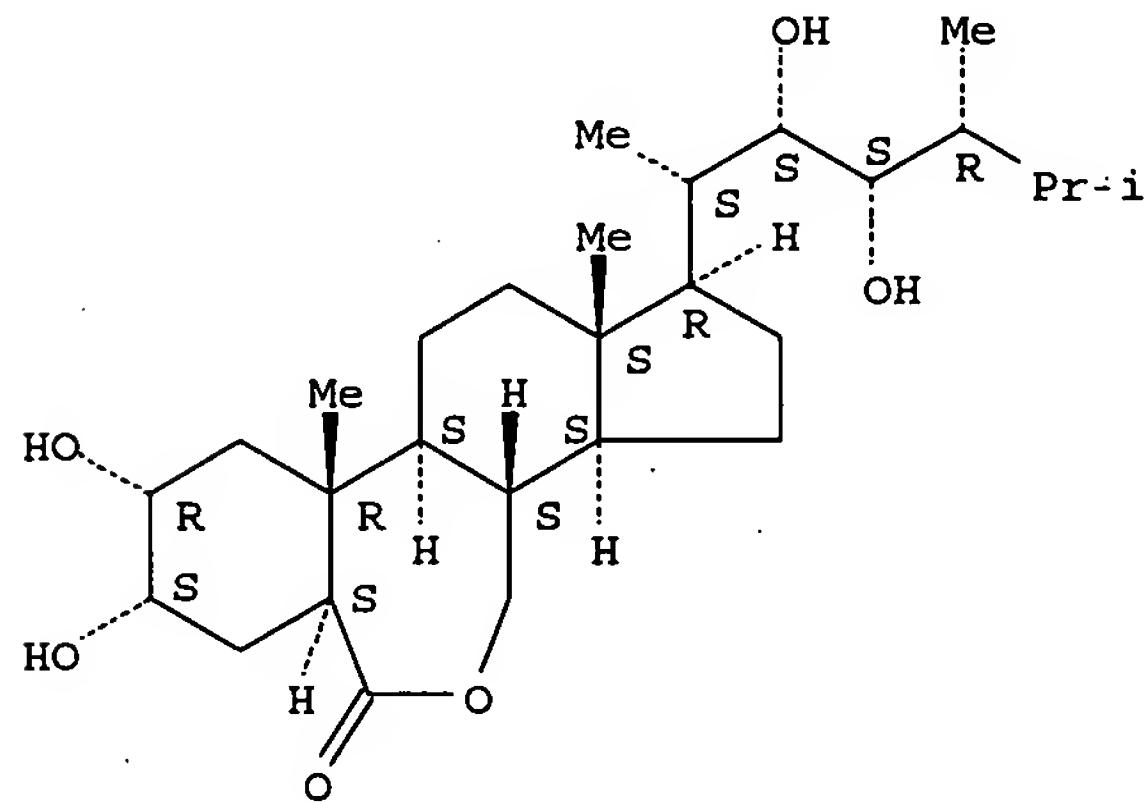
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 78821-42-8 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2S,3S,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

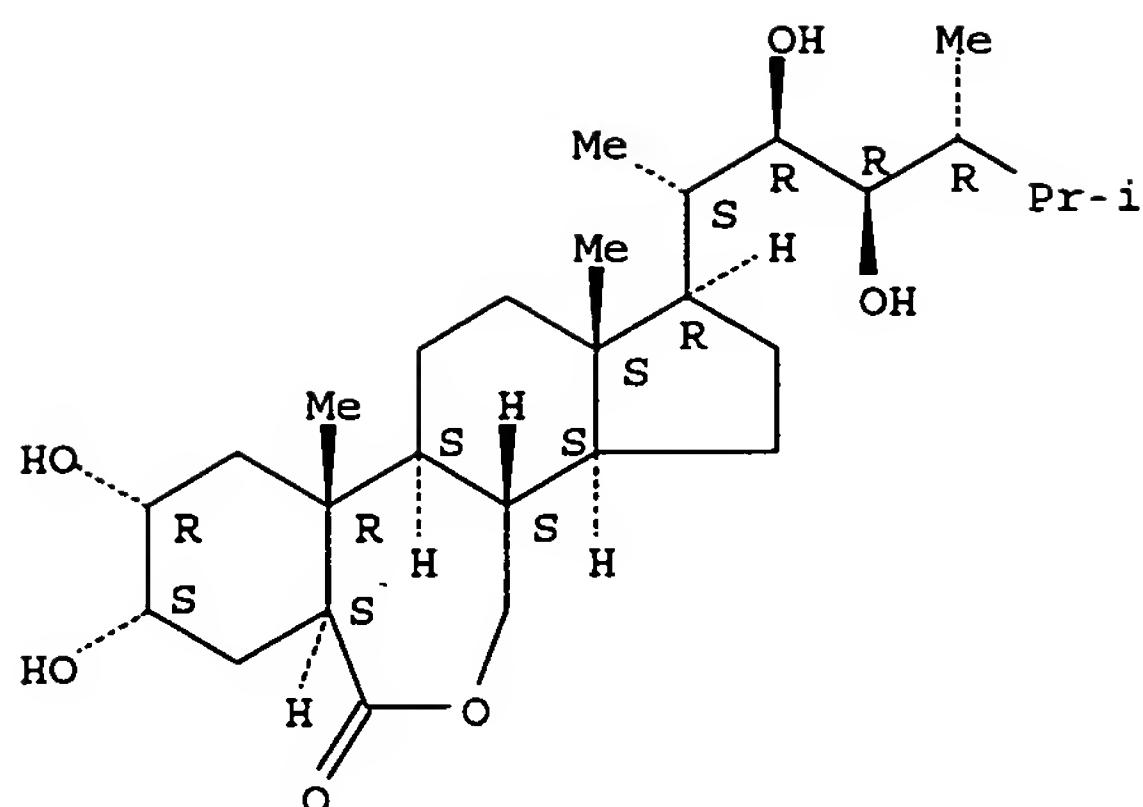
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 78821-43-9 HCPLUS

CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2R,3R,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 31 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1984:436008 HCPLUS  
 DN 101:36008  
 ED Entered STN: 04 Aug 1984  
 TI Regulating effects of brassinosteroids and of sterols on growth and proton secretion in maize roots  
 AU Cerana, Raffaella; Lado, Piera; Anastasia, Mario; Ciuffreda, Pierangela; Allevi, Piero  
 CS Dip. Biol., Univ. Milano, Milan, I-20133, Italy  
 SO Zeitschrift fuer Pflanzenphysiologie (1984), 114(3), 221-5  
 CODEN: ZSPPAD; ISSN: 0044-328X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 11-3 (Plant Biochemistry)  
 AB The effects of brassinosteroid, 12 related sterols, and 3 sterols on maize root growth and H<sup>+</sup> secretion were investigated. A number of steroids stimulated root segment elongation and H<sup>+</sup> secretion as brassinosteroid does. Defined structural requirements were found for the effect on growth; in contrast, all of the steroids tested, among which were stigmasterol, cholesterol and ergosterol, were active on H<sup>+</sup> secretion. Cholesterol stimulated K<sup>+</sup> uptake and dark CO<sub>2</sub> fixation, 2 processes generally associated with the activity of the H<sup>+</sup> pump.  
 ST root proton growth brassinosteroid sterol  
 IT Corn  
     (growth and hydrogen ion secretion by roots of, brassinosteroids and sterols effect on)  
 IT Root  
     (growth and hydrogen ion secretion by, of corn, brassinosteroids and sterols effect on)  
 IT Biological transport  
     (hydrogen ion secretion in, in corn, brassinosteroids and sterols effect on)  
 IT Root absorption  
     (of potassium, brassinosteroid and cholesterol effect on, in corn)  
 IT Plant hormones and regulators  
     (RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
         (brassinosteroids, root growth and hydrogen ion secretion response to, in corn))  
 IT Steroids, biological studies  
     (RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
         (hydroxy, root growth and hydrogen ion secretion response to, in corn))  
 IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship  
     (root growth-stimulating, of brassinosteroids and sterols, hydrogen ion secretion in relation to)  
 IT 124-38-9, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(dark fixation of, by corn roots, brassinosteroid and cholesterol effect on)

IT 57-87-4 57-88-5, biological studies 83-48-7 3152-46-3  
72050-69-2 72050-71-6 72075-01-5 74174-45-1 74174-49-5  
78821-42-8 83509-42-6 83510-06-9 90965-37-0 90965-38-1  
90965-39-2 90965-40-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(root growth and hydrogen ion secretion response to, in corn)

IT 12408-02-5, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(secretion of, by corn roots, brassinosteroids and sterols effect on)

IT 7440-09-7, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(transport of, in corn tissue, brassinosteroid and cholesterol effect on)

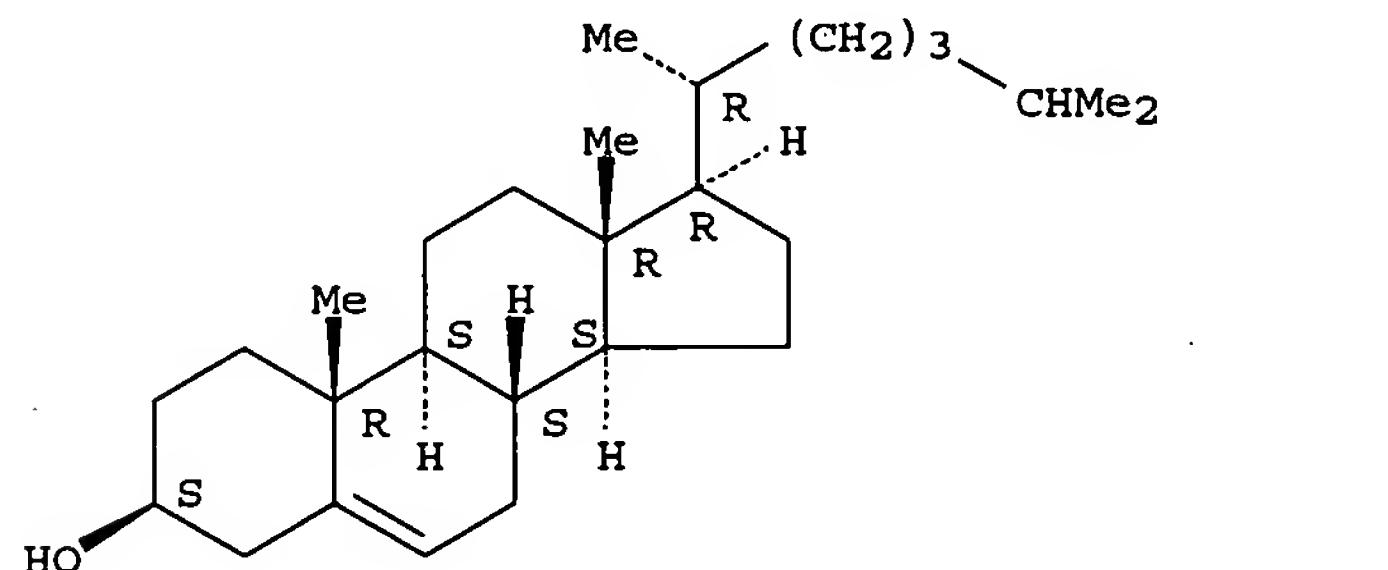
IT 57-88-5, biological studies 78821-42-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(root growth and hydrogen ion secretion response to, in corn)

RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS

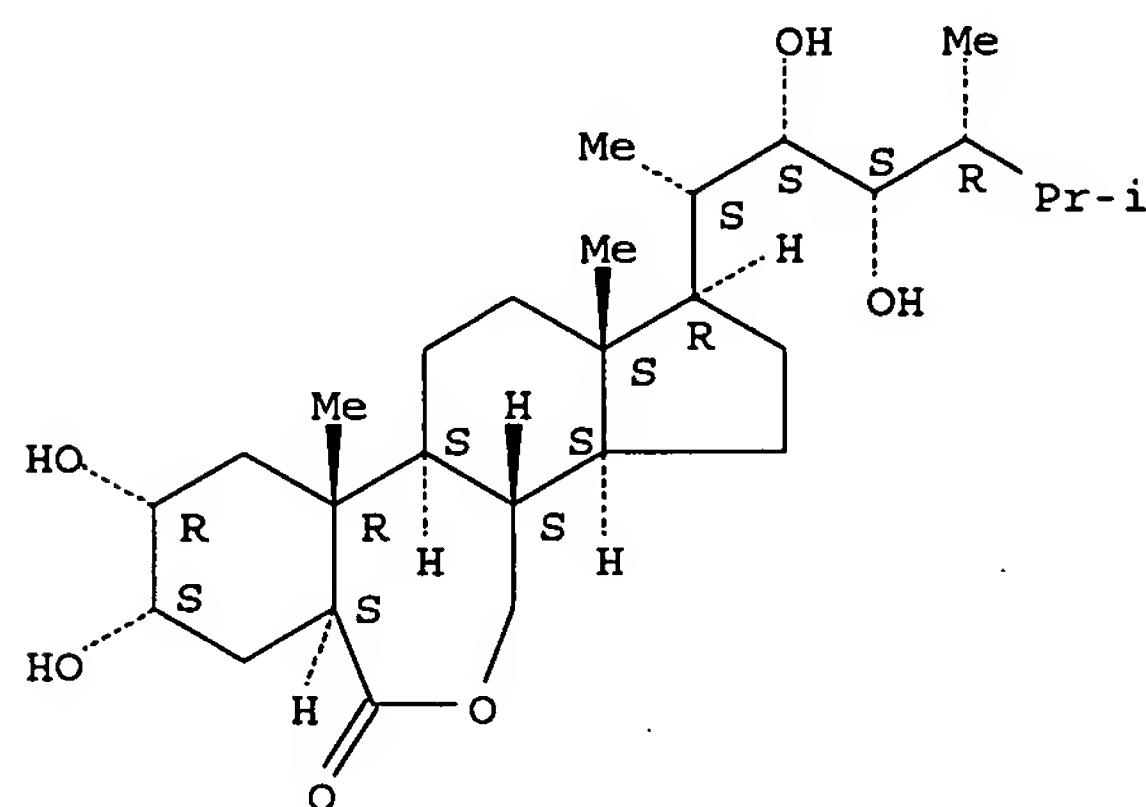
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



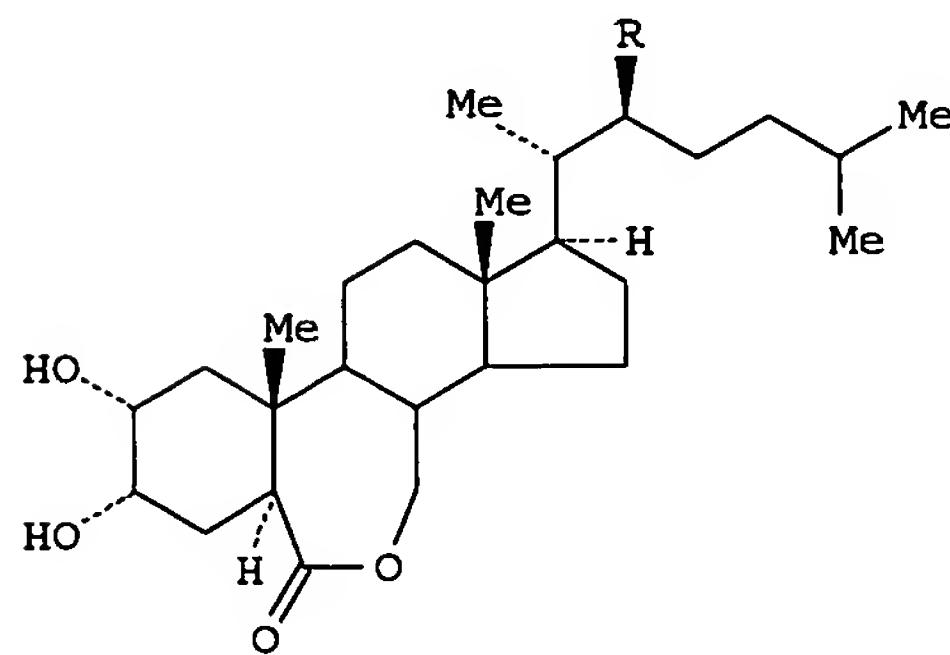
RN 78821-42-8 HCPLUS  
CN 6H-Benz[c]indeno[5,4-e]oxepin-6-one, 1-[(1S,2S,3S,4R)-2,3-dihydroxy-1,4,5-trimethylhexyl]hexadecahydro-8,9-dihydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, (1R,3aS,3bS,6aS,8S,9R,10aR,10bS,12aS) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

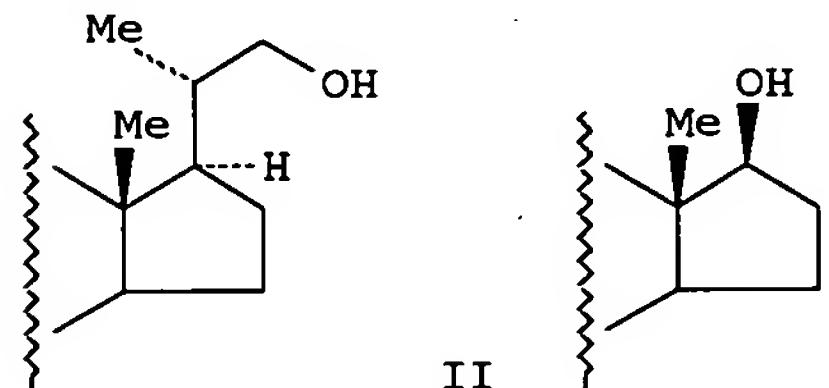


L41 ANSWER 32 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AN 1983:198578 HCPLUS

DN 98:198578  
 ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984  
 TI Brassinolide and its analogs. Part IV. Synthesis of  
 brassinolide analogs with or without the steroid side chain  
 AU Kondo, Michitada; Mori, Kenji  
 CS Dep. Agric. Chem., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 113, Japan  
 SO Agricultural and Biological Chemistry (1983), 47(1), 97-102  
 CODEN: ABCHA6; ISSN: 0002-1369  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 CC 32-7 (Steroids)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 5, 11  
 GI



I



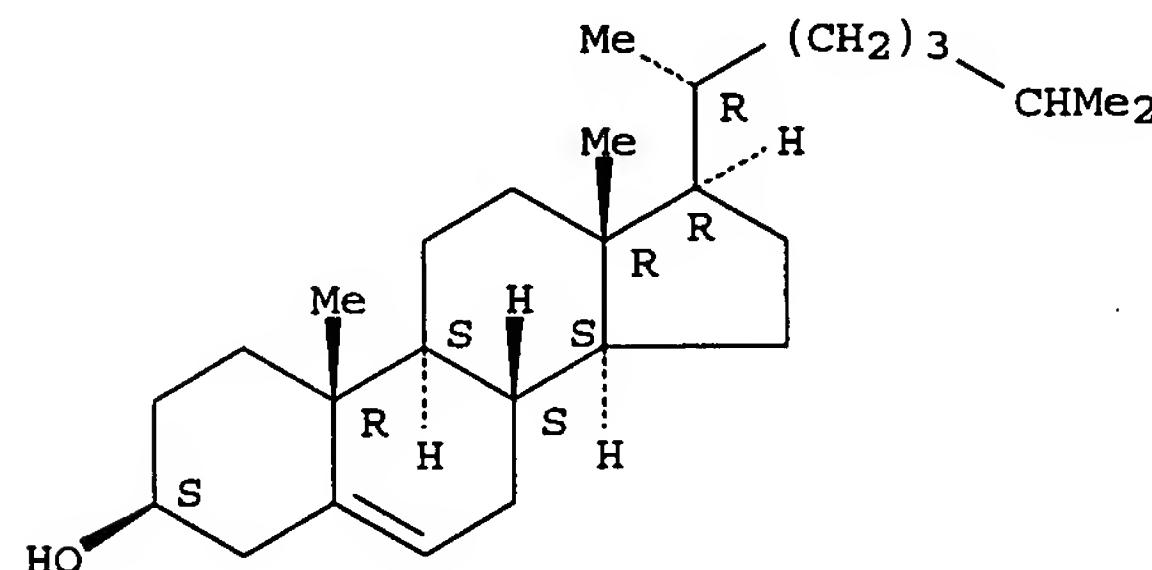
II

III

AB Four brassinolide analogs I (R = H, HO), II, and III were prepared from cholesterol, stigmasterol or pregnenolone. III was only 0.001% as active as brassinolide upon lamina-inclination testing with rice seedlings, while I and II were 1 .apprx.2% as active as brassinolide. This indicates the indispensable role of the side chain for the plant growth-promoting activity of brassino-steroids.  
 ST brassinolide side chain analog; plant growth promoter  
 brassinolide analog  
 IT Plant hormones and regulators  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (brassinolide side-chain analogs)  
 IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship  
 (plant-growth regulation, activity of brassinolides without  
 the side chain)  
 IT Steroids, preparation  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, of brassinolide side-chain analogs)  
 IT 81481-15-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Grignard reaction and reduction of)  
 IT 107-82-4  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (Grignard reaction of, with pregnanecarboxaldehyde derivative)  
 IT 6885-40-1  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(cyclization of)  
 IT 57-88-5, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (cyclization-rearrangement of)  
 IT 83456-42-2P 85764-14-3P 85764-19-8P 85782-45-2P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of)  
 IT 83456-38-6P 85764-16-5P 85764-18-7P 85782-43-0P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and acetylation of)  
 IT 83456-48-8P 85764-15-4P 85764-17-6P 85764-20-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and deacetylation of)  
 IT 85782-42-9P 85782-44-1P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and hydrolysis of)  
 IT 20281-69-0P 24336-03-6P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and hydroxylation of)  
 IT 465-54-3P 15387-47-0P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and oxidation of)  
 IT 83462-94-6P 85782-39-4P 85782-40-7P 85782-41-8P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation and plant growth promoting activity of)  
 IT 1757-66-0P 3839-09-6P  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (preparation and rearrangement of)  
 IT 57-88-5, reactions  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (cyclization-rearrangement of)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ ) - (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L41 ANSWER 33 OF 33 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 AN 1949:8406 HCPLUS  
 DN 43:8406  
 OREF 43:1789a-i,1790a-c  
 ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001  
 TI  $\beta$ -Norcholesterol  
 AU Sorm, F.; Dykova, H.  
 SO Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1948), 13,  
 407-19

CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765

DT Journal

LA English

CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)

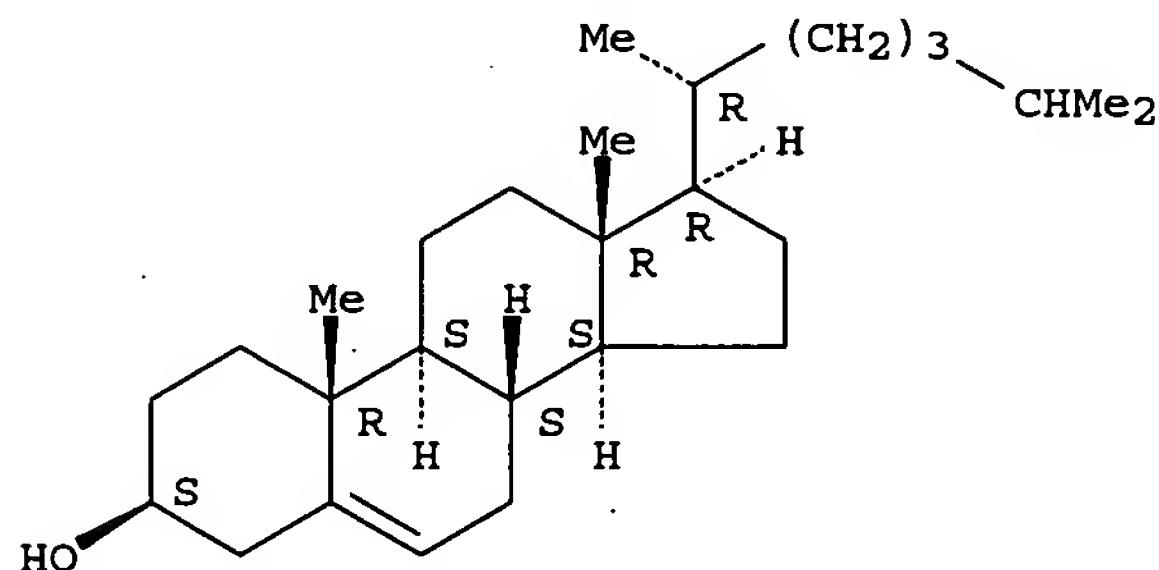
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The principal reaction product (I) from the Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-oxidation of cholesterol acetate (Collection Czechoslov. Chemical Communs. 12, 437(1947)), was used for the preparation of  $\beta$ -norcholesterol (II), an analog of cholesterol with a 5-membered B ring. A white needlelike enol lactone (III) with a 7-membered ring, m. 122° (from MeOH),  $[\alpha]_{20}^D$  60° (c 2, CHCl<sub>3</sub>), was obtained in either 1-g. yield (52%) after refluxing 2 g. I in 30 cc. Ac<sub>2</sub>O on a water bath 1 hr., removing Ac<sub>2</sub>O, separating the noncryst. residue on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> by chromatography, and recrystg. the petr. ether eluate from MeOH, or in 6-g. yield (63.4%) by treating 10 g. I in 20 cc. dry pyridine with 8.8 g. BzCl at room temperature 72 hrs. and purifying the Et<sub>2</sub>O extract of the reaction mixture III (4 g.) heated in a test tube on an oil bath 30 min. at 180-200° evolved CO<sub>2</sub> and formed 91.4%  $\beta$ -norcholesterol acetate (IV), m. 78° (from Me<sub>2</sub>CO),  $[\alpha]_{20}^D$  -89° (c 2, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). II, fine white needles from absolute MeOH, EtOH, or petr. ether or a voluminous powder from aqueous EtOH, m. 114°,  $[\alpha]_{20}^D$  -90°, was obtained in 96.3% yield by refluxing 3.00 g. IV in 800 cc. boiling MeOH with a saturated aqueous solution of KOH (5 g.) on a water bath 2 hrs. and purifying the product by removing the MeOH, taking up the residue in Et<sub>2</sub>O, washing it until neutral, drying it with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, distilling off the Et<sub>2</sub>O, and recrystg. II was identified as its benzoate (V) (200 mg.), fine white crystals, m. 136° (from EtOH and Me<sub>2</sub>CO),  $[\alpha]_{20}^D$  -54° (c 4, CHCl<sub>3</sub>), resulting from the reaction of 200 mg. of II in dry pyridine with BzCl at room temperature for 72 hrs., and as its sulfurous acid ester (VI), white crystals from petr. ether, m. 168°,  $[\alpha]_{20}^D$  -52.8° (c 3.33, CHCl<sub>3</sub>), resulting from the reaction of 500 mg. II with 5 times the theoretical amount (775 mg.) of SOCl<sub>2</sub> at room temperature for 30 min., followed by removal of the excess SOCl<sub>2</sub> with H<sub>2</sub>O and purification of the product. II (1 g.) in 10 cc. dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> and 7.5 cc. dry Me<sub>2</sub>CO was converted into  $\beta$ -norcholesteneone (VII) by the oxidation method of Oppenauer by treating it with 800 mg. of (Me<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>3</sub>Al in 5 cc. dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at 75-85° 6 hrs. VII was isolated as its semicarbazone, m. 251°. The ultraviolet absorption of VII showed it was  $\alpha, \beta$ -unsatd. Expts. to definitely establish the structure of II included the mode of formation and the structure of III, as well as proof of the structure of IV. The inability to titrate III with NaOH; the absence of a CO<sub>2</sub>H group in III as shown by potentiometric titration; a quant. recovery of the Me ester of I, m. 79°, from the reaction mixture of 300 mg. of that substance and 200 mg. BzCl instead of recovery of III; and the failure of III to form an ester with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> all indicated that the CO and CO<sub>2</sub>H groups of I were involved in the formation of III. The assumed enol lactone structure of III seemed reasonable since its ultraviolet absorption spectrum approached that of CH<sub>2</sub>:CHOAc and not of CH<sub>2</sub>:CHCO<sub>2</sub>H, even though its splitting off of CO<sub>2</sub> to form IV was unusual. Analysis of IV showed the AcO group in ring A was maintained; and the neg. rotation of IV, in agreement with the characteristic rotational changes in cholesterol-type compds. as opposed to the pos. rotation of I and III, showed ring B was closed. Four lines of evidence are given to show the presence of only 1 double bond in IV: (1) absorption of 9.18 cc. H<sub>2</sub> (9.28 cc., theoretical) at 0°, 760 mm., to form dihydro- $\beta$ -norcholesterol acetate (VIII) from 166.5 mg. IV added to prehydrogenated catalyst (100 mg. PtO<sub>2</sub> in glacial HOAc); (2) formation of 93% (2 g.)  $\beta$ -norcholesterol acetate oxide (IX) (from MeOH), m. 108°,  $[\alpha]_{20}^D$  -34° (c 2, CHCl<sub>3</sub>), by the reaction of 2.072 g. IV and 50 cc. 0.4 N (100% excess) perphthalic acid at room temperature for 72 hrs., followed by titration of the reaction mixture with 99.3 cc. 0.1 N Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100 cc., theoretical); (3) absorption by IV of an amount of Br<sub>2</sub> in Et<sub>2</sub>O and glacial HOAc corresponding to 1 double bond; and (4) formation of the crystalline HCl addition product of IV, m. 80° (mixed m.p. with IV, 66°), by saturation of 2 cc. CHCl<sub>3</sub> containing 414 mg. IV with gaseous HCl at 0°.

IT 5H-Benz [b] indeno [5,4-d] oxepin-5-one

, 1-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)-1,2,3,3a,3b,4,8,9,10,10a,10b,11,12,12a-tetradecahydro-8-hydroxy-10a,12a-dimethyl-, acetate  
 Sulfurous acid, ester with  $\beta$ -norcholesterol  
 $\beta$ -Nor-4-cholest-en-3-one, semicarbazone  
 $\beta$ -Norcholest-an-3 $\beta$ -ol, acetate  
 $\beta$ -Norcholest-an-3 $\beta$ -ol, 5,7-epoxy-, acetate  
 $\beta$ -Norcholesterol, 5,7-epoxy-, acetate  
 $\beta$ -Norcholesterol, dihydro-, acetate  
 IT  $\beta$ -Norcholesterol  
     (and derivs.)  
 IT 8H-Cyclopent [a]oxireno [k]fluorene, tetradecahydro-  
     (derivs.)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol  
     (analog of, with five membered B-ring)  
 IT 6544-70-3,  $\beta$ -Nor-5(7)-cholest-en-3 $\beta$ -ol  
     (and derivs.)  
 IT 81818-30-6, 4-Indanacetic acid, 1-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)hexahydro-5-(4-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-7a-methyl-  
     (derivs.)  
 IT 2552-26-3,  $\beta$ -Nor-4-cholest-en-3-one 14993-76-1, 4-Indanacetic acid, 5-(2,4-dihydroxy-1-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)hexahydro-7a-methyl-,  $\epsilon$ -lactone, acetate  
     (preparation of)  
 IT 217-04-9, Dicyclopenta [a,f]naphthalene  
     (steroid derivs.)  
 IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol  
     (analog of, with five membered B-ring)  
 RN 57-88-5 HCPLUS  
 CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3 $\beta$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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